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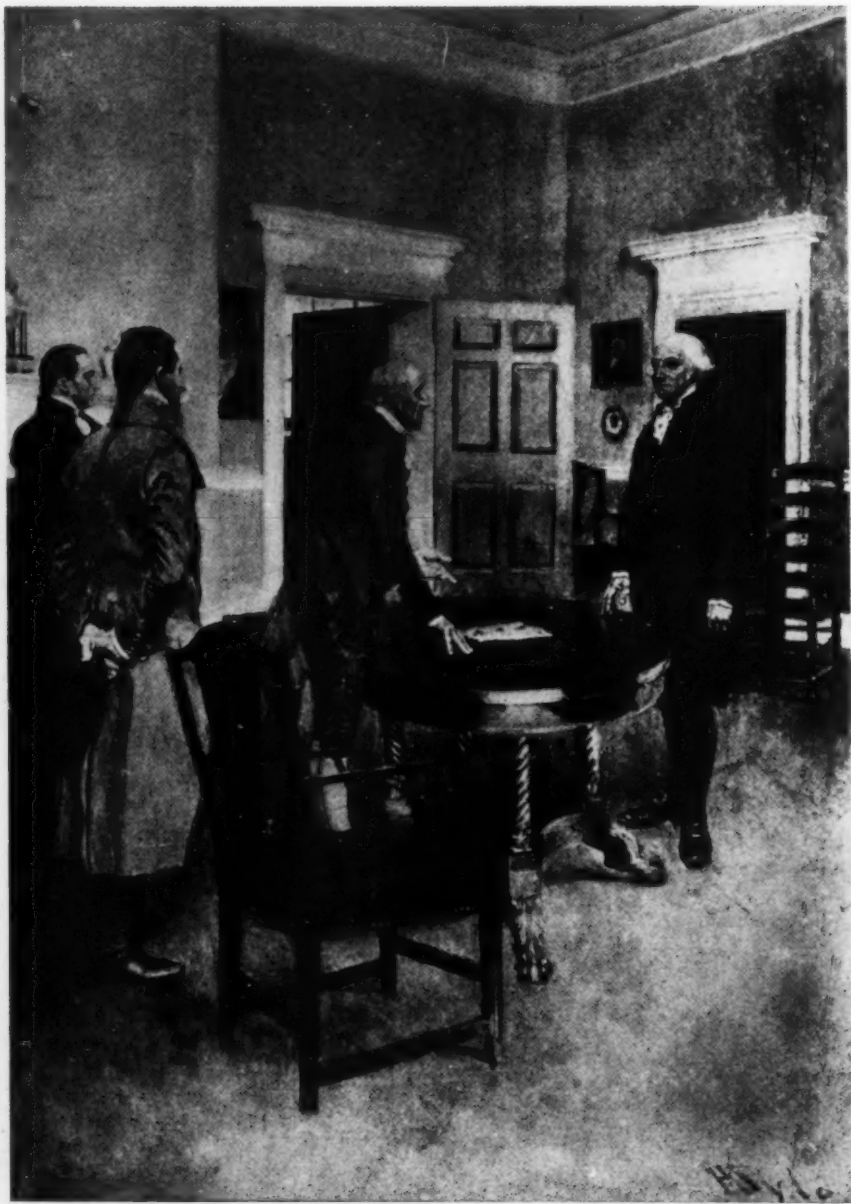
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CHARLES THOMPSON NOTIFYING GEORGE WASHINGTON OF HIS ELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES.

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DAUGHTERS *of the* AMERICAN REVOLUTION · MAGAZINE ·

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FEBRUARY, 1924

WHOLE No. 378

WASHINGTON'S ELECTION AS FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

By John C. Fitzpatrick, A.M.

Assistant Chief, Manuscript Division, Library of Congress



WITH a Presidential campaign rapidly approaching and political interest steadily increasing we will find it interesting to review the story of the election of the First President of the United States and how he was elected, much against his wishes. We know that he was unanimously chosen; but the details of all that preceded the choice are not so clear to most of us. When did Washington *first* learn that, more than likely, he would be chosen; how did he regard the possibility; when did that possibility develop into a certainty; how did that certainty affect him and, finally what was the procedure in officially notifying him of the accomplished fact? The answers to these questions serve to give us something of a clear and deep insight into the soul of George Washington.

The first President of the United States is the only one who did not wish to be President. Clear and inevitable as the choice seems to us, when we look back upon it now, it was, by no means so inevitable to the view in 1788 and 1789. The spirit of faction had made itself felt in the contest to adopt the new Constitution and Washington had seen the development of partisan bitterness and its blighting influence upon the reason and logic of the contending parties. He was not prepared, in 1788, to believe that there could be a real unanimity of opinion on any political question. Because of this belief, when he first discovered that his name -was being considered, he comforted himself with the thought that there would be a sufficiently strong opposition to him to justify his refusal to consider seriously the possibility of his selection. Six months before the ballots were opened and counted, Washington wrote to Henry Lee:

"Your observations on the solemnity of the crisis [putting the new government into operation] and its application to myself bring before me subjects of the most momentous and interesting nature. . . . The principal topic of your letter is to me a point of great delicacy indeed, insomuch that I can scarcely, without some impropriety, touch upon it. In the first place, the event to which you allude may never happen; among other reasons, because if the partiality of my fellow citizens conceive it to be a means by which the sinews of the new government would be strengthened, it will, of consequence, be obnoxious to those who are in opposition to it, many of whom, unquestionably, will be placed among the electors. This consideration alone would supersede the expediency of announcing any definite and irrevocable resolution."

Apparently the first time the idea was suggested to Washington, of his possible selection for the Presidency, it came in a letter from John Armstrong, Senior, of Pennsylvania, February 20, 1788, nearly four months before the contest for the adoption of the Constitution was decided. With the freedom of friendship Armstrong wrote of the prospect of the adoption of that instrument and that "this hope leads us to the use of that system in which the federal voice of Pennsylvania stands ready to announce your Excellency the first President of the Union. In this," wrote he, "there needs be little hesitation among the citizens, but not so with you."

We cannot know how much of a surprise this statement was to Washington. There is no indication in his diary that such an idea had been broached to him and, certainly, his reception of it showed no disposition to consider it seriously. He allowed two months to pass before he replied to Armstrong and, when he did, April 25, 1788, he dismissed the thought with a protest that rings true as a statement of his feeling: "Although you say the same motives induce you to think that another tour of duty of the kind will fall to my lot, I cannot but hope, that

you will be disappointed; for I am wedded to a state of retirement and find the occupations of a rural life so congenial with my feelings, that to be drawn into public at my advanced age would be a sacrifice, that would admit of no compensation." Washington had passed the half century mark by several birthdays before the Constitution was adopted and the long strain of the eight hard years of the Revolutionary War had left its mark upon both his physique and vigor. Armstrong's thought was disturbing, but he brushed it aside as a thing not necessary to face. His letters that deal with the adoption of the Constitution give no hint of a thought as to his own possible position in the plan. But the next month after receiving the Armstrong letter an election was held in Alexandria, Virginia, to select delegates from Fairfax County to attend the Virginia Convention, called for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the new United States Constitution. Washington rode up to the town and cast his vote for his old friends, Dr. David Stuart and Col. Charles Simms. He dined that day with Col. John Fitzgerald and it is not likely that the question of the first President was not touched upon. The next day James Madison arrived from New York, on his way home and stayed at Mount Vernon two nights. What conversation passed between Washington and him can only be surmised; but Madison's letters to Washington after this visit are quite indicative that the subject was discussed.

The ninth state, New Hampshire, ratified the Constitution in June, 1788 and in August (13th), Alexander Hamilton wrote: "I take it for granted, Sir, that you have concluded

to comply with what will, no doubt, be the general call of your country in relation to the new government. You will permit me to say, that it is indispensable that you should lend yourself to its first operations. It is to little purpose to have introduced a system if the weightiest influence is not given to its firm establishment in the outset." This appears to have been the first announcement received by Washington to which he attached any importance and, even though he was, in a measure, prepared for it by what had gone before his reply showed that the matter had forced itself, as an unwelcome thing, upon his attention, for he answered at once (August 28):

"On the delicate subject with which you conclude your letter I can say nothing, because the event alluded to may never happen, and because, in case it should occur, it would be a point of prudence to defer forming one's ultimate and irrevocable decision so long as new data might be afforded for one to act with the greater wisdom and propriety."

Washington long clung to the hope that he would not be chosen and there is something almost pathetic in the way in which he fought off the idea. First he declined to think it possible; when that was no longer tenable, he accepted the thought as a possibility, but hoped, if it happened, he could still find good reasons and means for declining to serve. Hamilton replied to the above objections, and his reply seems to have worried Washington into a realization that the pressure was real and increasing.

"I should be deeply pained, my dear Sir," wrote Hamilton "if your scruples in regard to a certain station should mature into a resolution to decline it . . . every public and personal consideration will demand from you an acquiescence in what will *certainly* be the unanimous wish of your country . . . you are . . . pledged to take a part in the execution of the government."

Hamilton reasoned that the country had demanded Washington's presence in the Constitutional Convention as a guarantee of that body's good faith

and, in complying with that demand, Washington had obligated himself to aid in making good the plan evolved by that Convention. It was sound logic and sound logic always obtained consideration from George Washington. His scrupulous honesty gave him what he thought a valid argument. In his retirement at the close of the War his speech, surrendering his commission, obligated him, he believed, to remain in retirement and if he now allowed himself to be drawn again into public life he risked uncandid imputations. Hamilton's reply to these thoughts was forceful. Uncandid imputations would not be ascribed "But, even if this were not the case a regard to your reputation as well as the public good, calls upon you, in the strongest manner, to run the risk." With a canny understanding of Washington, gained by long association with him, he touched the powerful stimulus of Washington patriotism; the success of the new government at its commencement would, he said, materially depend on Washington's acceptance of the office of President. This statement reacted strongly upon Washington's consciousness and his uneasiness increased as the weeks wore on, the Constitution became an assured fact, and the newspapers, one after another, began to discuss the question of the Presidency with unexpected unanimity.

In the middle of September, 1788, Henry Lee wrote from the old Continental Congress in New York:

"This day (Sept. 13) Congress passed the requisite previous arrangements. The first Wednesday in January the ratifying States are to appoint electors; on the first Wednesday in February the President is to be chosen and the first Wednesday in March is the time and this city the place for commencing proceedings. . . . The solemnity of the moment and its application to yourself has fixed my mind in contemplation of a public &c., personal

5th. The president of the Senate, chosen for the special occasion having opened and counted the votes of the Electors in the presence of the Senate & the house of Representatives I am honored with their commands to wait upon you ^{in person} ~~and~~ ^{with the information of your} being elected to the office of President of the United States of America. This commission was entrusted to me on account of my having been long in the confidence of the late Congress & charged with the duties of one of the principal civil departments of government.

I have now to inform you that the proofs you have given of your patriotism and of your readiness to sacrifice domestic ease and private enjoyment to preserve the liberty & promote the happiness of your Country, did not permit the two houses to harbour a doubt of your undertaking this great ^{and} important office to which you are called by the unanimous voice of the Electors ^{of the United States}. I have it therefore in command to accompany you to New York where the Senate & the house of Representatives of the United States are convened for the dispatch of public business.

In executing this part of my commission where personal gratification coincides with duty I shall wait your time & be wholly governed by your convenience.

nature . . . which I cannot resist communicating, without reserve to you, some of the reflexions which the hour has produced."

Washington's reply, September 22, is a letter that none of us can read without realizing the heart sincerity of the man. Here was no artificiality nor calculated restraint; no hypocritical diffidence nor appeal with dramatic rhetoric, but a calm, practical discussion of his state of mind. None but an honest man could phrase such a letter and when we read it slowly, with the same open-mindedness with which it was penned, we obtain a realization of George Washington's great qualities:

"You" he wrote to Lee "are among the small number of those who know my invincible attachment to domestic life and that my sincere wish is to continue in the enjoyment of it solely until my final hour. But the world would be neither so well instructed, nor so candidly disposed, as to believe me uninfluenced by sinister motives, in case any circumstance should render a deviation from the line of conduct, I had prescribed for myself, indispensable. Should the contingency you suggest take place and, (for arguments sake alone let me say it) should my unfeigned reluctance to accept the office be overcome by a deference for the reasons and opinions of my friends, might I not, after the declarations I have made (and Heaven knows they were made in the sincerity of my heart), in the judgment of the impartial world and posterity, be charged with levity and inconsistency, if not with rashness and ambition? Nay farther, would there not even be some apparent foundation for the former charges? Now justice to myself and tranquility of conscience require, that I should act a part, if not above imputation, at least capable of vindication. Nor will you conceive me to be solicitous for reputation. Though I prize, as I ought the good opinion of my fellow citizens, yet, if I know myself, I would not seek to retain popularity at the expense of one social duty or moral virtue. While doing what my conscience informed me was right, as it respected my God, my country and myself, I could despise all party clamor and unjust censure, which must be expected from some, whose personal enmity might be occasioned by their hostility to the government. I am conscious, that I fear alone to give any occasion for obloquy and that I do not dread to meet with unmerited reproach. And certain

I am, whensoever I shall be convinced the good of my country requires my reputation to be put to risk, regard for my own fame will not come in competition with an object of so much magnitude. If I decline the task, it would lie upon quite another principle. Notwithstanding my advanced season of life, my increasing fondness for agricultural amusements, and my growing love of retirement augment and confirm my decided predilection for the character of a private citizen, yet it would be no one of these motives, nor the hazard to which my former reputation might be exposed, nor the terror of encountering new fatigues and troubles that would deter me from an acceptance; but the belief, that some other person, who had less pretense and less inclination to be excused could execute all the duties fully as satisfactorily as myself. To say more would be indiscreet; as a disclosure of a refusal beforehand might incur the application of the fable in which the fox is represented as undervaluing the grapes he could not reach. You will perceive, my dear Sir, by what is here observed (and which you will be pleased to consider in the light of a confidential communication) that my inclination will dispose and decide me to remain as I am, unless a clear and insurmountable conviction should be impressed on my mind, that some very disagreeable consequences must, in all human probability, result from the indulgence of my wishes."

But the inescapable fact was slowly being born in upon Washington's mind and, eleven days after writing this letter to Lee, he wrote to Hamilton:

"Although I could not help observing from several publications and letters, that my name had been sometimes spoken of, and that it was possible the *contingency*, which is the subject of your letter might happen, yet I thought it best to maintain a guarded silence, and to lack the counsel of my best friends, (which I certainly hold in the highest estimation) rather than to hazard an imputation unfriendly to the delicacy of my feelings. For situated as I am, I could hardly bring the question into the slightest discussion, or ask an opinion even in the most confidential manner, without betraying in my judgment, some impropriety of conduct, or without feeling an apprehension, that a premature display of anxiety might be construed into a vain-glorious desire of pushing myself into notice as a candidate. Now, if I am not grossly deceived in myself, I should unfeignedly rejoice in case the electors, by giving their votes in favor of some other person, would save me from the dreaded dilemma of being forced to accept or refuse. If that may not be, I am in the next place earnestly desirous of searching

out the truth, and of knowing whether there does not exist a probability that the government would be just as happily and effectually carried into execution without my aid as with it. I am truly solicitous to obtain all the previous information which the circumstances will afford and to determine (when the determination can with propriety be no longer postponed) according to the principles of right reason and the dictates of a clear conscience, without too great a reference to the unforeseen consequence which may affect my person or reputation. Until that period, I may fairly hold myself open to conviction, though I allow your sentiments to have weight in them; and I shall not pass by your arguments without giving them as dispassionate a consideration as I can possibly bestow upon them.

In taking a survey of the subject in whatever point of light I have been able to place it I will not suppress the acknowledgment, my dear Sir, that I have always felt a kind of gloom upon my mind, as often I have been taught to expect I might, and perhaps must, ere long, be called to make a decision. You will, I am well assured, believe the assertion, (though I have little expectation it would gain credit from those who are less acquainted with me,) that, if I should receive the appointment, and if I should be prevailed upon to accept it, the acceptance would be attended with more diffidence and reluctance than I ever experienced before in my life. It would be however, with a fixed and sole determination of lending whatever assistance might be in my power to promote the public weal, in hopes that at a convenient and early period my services might be dispensed with and that I might be permitted once more to retire, to pass an unclouded evening after the stormy day of life, in the bosom of domestic tranquility."

One more deeply sincere letter was written October 26, 1788. This was to General Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts. In it Washington reiterated his desire to be allowed to rest in retirement. It is worthy to be classed with the letters to Lee and Hamilton and, although it conveys the same ideas, it also shows the gradual effect being produced on Washington's mind. He was, all unconsciously, responding to the continuous pressure and a slowly deepening conviction can be noticed even while he struggled against the inevitable:

"I would" wrote he "willingly pass over in silence that part of your letter in which you mention the persons who are candidates for the first two offices in the executive, if I did not fear the omission might seem to betray a want of confidence. Motives of delicacy have prevented me hitherto from conversing or writing on this subject, whenever I could avoid it with decency. I may, however, with great sincerity, and I believe without offending against modesty or propriety, say to you, that I *most* heartily wish the choice to which you allude may not fall upon me; and that, if it should I must reserve to myself the right of making up my final decision at the last moment when it can be brought into one view, and when the expediency or in expediency of a *refusal* can be more judiciously determined than a *present*. But be assured, my dear Sir, if from any inducement I shall be persuaded ultimately to accept, it will not be (so far as I know my own heart) from any of a private or personal nature. Every personal consideration conspires to rivet me (if I may use the expression) to retirement. At my time of life and under my circumstances nothing in this world could ever draw me from it, unless it be a *conviction* that the partiality of my countrymen had made my services absolutely necessary, joined to a *fear* that my refusal might induce a belief that I preferred the conservation of my own reputation and private ease to the good of my country. After all, if I should conceive myself in a manner constrained to accept I call Heaven to witness that this very act would be the greatest sacrifice of my personal feelings and wishes that ever I have been called upon to make. It would be to forego repose and domestic enjoyment for trouble, perhaps public obloquy; for I should consider myself as entering upon an unexplored field enveloped on every side with clouds and darkness. From this embarrassing situation I had naturally supposed that my declarations at the close of the war would have saved me; and that my sincere intentions, then publicly made known, would have effectually precluded me forever afterwards from being looked upon as a candidate for any office. This hope, as a last anchor of worldly happiness in old age, I had still carefully preserved; until the public papers, and private letters from my correspondents in almost every quarter, taught me to apprehend that I might soon be obliged to answer the question, whether I would go again into public life or not."

There is something pathetic in the phrase, "This hope, as a last anchor of worldly happiness in old age, I had still carefully preserved" and it is im-

possible to doubt the sincerety of it. The picture of Washington, busy with his farms at Mount Vernon; spending all his thought and energy upon his plantations, with a disquieting spectre at his shoulder whispering: "You will have to give all this up," is one that appeals to our sympathy.

November and December, 1788, passed by and Washington still refused to admit the necessity for making a decision. At the end of January, 1789, he wrote to Lafayette:

"Your sentiments indeed coincide much more nearly with those of my other friends, than with my own feelings. In truth my difficulties increase and magnify as I draw towards the period, when, according to the common belief, it will be necessary for me to give a definite answer, in one way or another. Should circumstances render it in a manner inevitably necessary to be in the affirmative, be assured, my dear Sir, I shall assume the task with the most unfeigned reluctance, and with a real diffidence, for which I shall probably receive no credit from the world. If I know my own heart, nothing short of a conviction of duty will induce me again to take an active part in public affairs; and in that case, if I can form a plan for my own conduct, my endeavors shall be unremittingly exerted (even at the hazard of former fame and present popularity) to extricate my country from the embarrassments in which it is entangled through want of credit; and to establish a general system of policy, which, if pursued will ensure permanent felicity to the commonwealth."

The balloting for electors had progressed to such a point by the middle of February, 1789, that General Henry Knox wrote to Washington: "It appears by the returns of elections hitherto obtained which is as far as Maryland southward that your Excellency has every vote for President and Mr. John Adams, 28 for Vice President exclusively of New Jersey and Delaware whose votes for Vice are not known." This was the first announcement of official action, received by Washington and marked the beginning of a steady stream of intelligence

under which his hope of being left in peace at Mount Vernon slowly withered. Before the end of the month he had reluctantly faced the situation and decided the question. The final deciding factor and the day on which he determined to accede to the call of his country is not of record; but once the decision was made the Washington characteristic of no longer hesitating, nor turning back becomes plainly evident. The elections were, apparently as interesting to the voters of that day as are the Presidential elections of today and Washington's two nephews, George Steptoe Washington and Lawrence Augustine Washington, sons of his brother Samuel, who were at school in Alexandria, displayed the usual boyish excitement and interest, which drew a complaint from the gentleman in whose house they lodged. He wrote to Washington that George Steptoe "informs me that you directed him on the day of the late election

. . . it was your desire that they should sit up *as late as they pleased*." This was disbelieved and the harassed gentleman wrote Washington that this staying out late was a great nuisance to his family. The incident has value as a sidelight upon the holiday spirit prevailing in Alexandria on that election night.

The Continental Congress had ordered that the first Wednesday in February, 1789, be the day for the electors in the several states to cast their ballots for President and Vice President. There was no disposition to keep secret the results of this balloting and on March 5, James Madison wrote to Washington, from Baltimore, that on his way to New York he had "fallen in with the bearer of the electoral votes of Georgia. They are unanimous as

to the President and are all thrown away on individuals of the state as to the Vice President." The next day, possibly on the receipt of this letter, Washington took the first actual step toward preparing to leave Mount Vernon. He borrowed from Capt. Richard Conway £500 at six per cent. interest, with which to discharge his debts in Virginia. He was unwilling to leave his native state owing many people, here and there, various amounts and, because of short crops and other causes, not entirely within his control, he was compelled to borrow; a thing he never had expected "to be driven to." A week later he borrowed another £100 from Conway and this additional amount enabled him to cancel all his indebtedness and still have enough cash to carry him to New York. John Jay and Governor George Clinton offered him their houses, but Washington determined that it would be improper for the President to accept favors from anyone and he asked Madison to engage lodgings for him.

The last day of March he wrote out a long series of directions for his nephew, Major George Augustine Washington, who was to be left in charge at Mount Vernon. The closing paragraph of this rather remarkable paper is here for the first time printed for the insight it affords to the working of Washington's mind:

"The general superintendence of my Affairs is all I require of you, for it is neither my desire nor wish that you should become a drudge to it—or that you refrain from any amusements, or visitings which may be agreeable either to Fanny or yourself to make or receive.—If Fairfax, the Farmer and Thomas Green, on each of whom I have endeavored to impress a proper sense of their duty, will act their part with propriety and fidelity nothing more will be necessary for you to do than would comport with amusement and that exercise which is conducive to health. Nor is it my

wish that you should live in too parsimonious and niggardly a manner. Frugality and economy are undoubtedly commendable and all that is required. Happily for this Country, these virtues prevail more and more every day, among all classes of Citizens. I have heard of and I have seen with pleasure, a remarkable change in the mode of living from what it was a year or two ago—and nothing but the event, which I dreaded would take place soon, has prevented my following the example. Indeed necessity (if this had not happened) would have forced me into the measure as my means are not adequate to the expense at which I have lived since my retirement to what is called private life. Sincerely wishing you health and happiness I am ever your warm friend and affectionate Uncle. Go. WASHINGTON".

The day after penning these directions Washington wrote to Knox:

"In confidence I tell you, (with the *world* it would obtain little credit) that my movements to the chair of government will be accompanied by feelings not unlike those of a culprit, who is going to the place of his execution; so unwilling am I, in the evening of a life nearly consumed in public cares, to quit a peaceful abode for an ocean of difficulties, without that competency of political skill, abilities, and inclination which are necessary to manage the helm. I am sensible that I am embarking the voice of the people and a good name of my own on this voyage; but what returns will be made for them Heaven alone can foretell. Integrity and firmness are all I can promise. These, be the voyage long or short, shall never forsake me although I may be deserted by all men, for of the consolations which are to be derived from these under any circumstances, the world cannot deprive me."

The next day, April 2, and, of course, before this letter could have reached him, Knox wrote from New York:

"Yesterday the house of representatives completed their number, and chose Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, of Pennsylvania, Speaker and Mr. Beckley of Virginia, Clerk. The Senate are still deficient one member. Mr. Read, of Delaware, has been expected daily, but he has not yet arrived. Mr. Thomson will set off to announce to the President the unanimous choice of the people of the United States as soon as the votes shall be opened and counted."

The idea of making the venerable Charles Thomson the messenger was

both proper and poetic. Thomson was then sixty years old and, for the preceding fifteen years, had acted continuously as Secretary to the Continental Congress. He was the one continuous and perpetual officer of the Revolutionary Government and in his selection the new Government under the Constitution paid him a compliment as distinguished as it was deserved. Even before Knox wrote his letter of April 2 the results of the electoral balloting on February 4 was known to the members of Congress who had arrived at New York and it only remained for a sufficient number to constitute a quorum, in both houses, to assemble when the formal procedure of opening and counting the ballots would take place.

On April 6, 1789, this formality was carried out and, on that day, James Madison, Robert Morris and Richard Henry Lee, among others, wrote to Washington. Madison wrote a few hours before the ballots were opened; Morris gave his letter to Thomson to be carried to Washington, and Lee's letter was penned immediately after the votes were counted. Lee wrote:

"On this day we went to business and to my great satisfaction I heard a unanimous vote of the electing states in favor of calling you to the honorable office of President of the United States . . . the public happiness will be very insecure without your acceptance. An express goes also Mr. Adams immediately to inform him of his election to the office of Vice President."

The precise procedure followed in adjusting and starting the wheels of the new government does not seem to be a matter of general knowledge. The Constitutional Convention, by its resolve of September 17, 1787, recommended that the Senate of the United States appoint a President: "for the

sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for President; and, that after he shall be chosen, the Congress, together with the President, should, without delay, proceed to execute this Constitution." The Vice-President of the United States seemed to be most pointedly ignored in this; he was simply taken for granted and, if this indifference, at the very start of the Government, is responsible for the long period of his political eclipse, it is the most powerful and potent political handicap known in the history of the world.

On April 6 the Senate elected John Langdon, of New Hampshire, President of the Senate, for the sole purpose of opening and counting the ballots for President of the United States. John Langdon thus stands in the unique position of being the only man who has ever been President of the United States Senate without being, at the same time, Vice President of the United States. As soon as the votes were counted John Adams became Vice President and, by the provisions of the Constitution, President of the Senate, thus automatically displacing Langdon, whose office ceased to exist. But the Senate immediately appointed him its President *pro tem*.

There were 69 electoral votes cast by ten states. North Carolina, Rhode Island and New York were not represented. Washington received all the 69 votes; John Adams received 34 for Vice President, with John Jay next with 9 votes and the rest scattered among 9 different candidates. The result being announced, the next step was taken by the House of Representatives agreeing to allow the Senate to manage the remaining matters. The

Senate then appointed Mr. Charles Thomson to notify George Washington, Esquire, of his election as President of the United States of America and Mr. Sylvanus Bourne to notify John Adams, Esquire, of his election as Vice President of the said United States. A committee was next appointed to draft the certificates of election and that of the President was agreed to as follows:

Be it known, That the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, being convened in the City and State of New York, the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, the underwritten appointed President of the Senate for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting the votes of the electors, did, in the presence of the said Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and count all the votes of the Electors for a President and for a Vice-President; by which it appears that George Washington, esquire, was unanimously elected, agreeably to the Constitution, to the office of President of the United States of America.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

John Langdon.

Thus simply was the first President of the United States certified as elected. With a letter from Langdon, bearing the same date, and this certificate, Charles Thomson set off, the next day for Mount Vernon. April 9 he reached Philadelphia, April 10 Wilmington and Baltimore April 12. The next day he arrived, at a late hour, at Alexandria and reached Mount Vernon at 12:30 p. m., April 14. About 1 p. m. the same day, Thomson delivered to Washington the certificate of his election as President of the United States. The original manuscript of the short speech with which he fulfilled his mission is in the Washington Papers in the Library of Congress. The certificate of election has disappeared and, unfortunately, Wash-

ington's diary covering this extremely interesting time has been missing for many years, so that we are denied his own personal record of these happenings. The one entry from this diary that has survived tells us that on April 16,

"About ten o'clock I bade adieu to Mount Vernon, to private life, and to domestic felicity, and with a mind oppressed with more anxious and painful sensations than I have words to express, set out for New York in company with Mr. Thomson and Colo. Humphreys, with the best disposition to render service to my country in obedience to its calls, but with less hope of answering its expectations."

This journey from Mount Vernon to New York was made a triumphal tour by the spontaneous enthusiasm of the people along the way. Addresses were presented to him at every town he passed through and his replies to the first of these at Alexandria and to the second, at Baltimore, bespoke the real feeling of his heart. These two replies are entirely different from those he made to the people at Wilmington, at Philadelphia and other places as he progressed towards New York. At Alexandria and Baltimore he felt that he was speaking to neighbors and friends and he spoke with a freedom that is lacking in the speeches farther away from Mount Vernon. They should be better known than they are for they give us a clearer understanding of George Washington than many of those thoughts and sentiments with which we are more familiar. To his Alexandria neighbors he said:

"Although I ought not to conceal, yet I cannot describe, the painful emotions which I felt in being called upon to determine whether I would accept or refuse the Presidency of the United States. The unanimity in the choice, the opinion of my friends, communicated from different parts of Europe, as well as of America, the apparent wish of those, who were not altogether satisfied with the Consti-

(New York, 6th April, 1789.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to
your Excellency the information of your unanimous
election to the Office of President of the United States
of America. Suffer me, Sir, to indulge the hope,
that I auspicious a mark of public confidence
will meet your approbation, and be considered
as a sure pledge of the affection and support
you are to expect from a free and an
enlightened people.

I am, Sir,
with sentiments of
respect,

Your Obedient & Humble Servant.

John Langdon

His Excellency, George
Washington, Esq.

(Photographs by Handy, Washington.)

JOHN LANGDON'S LETTER TO WASHINGTON, INFORMING HIM OFFICIALLY OF HIS ELECTION. FROM
THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT IN THE WASHINGTON PAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

tution in its present form, and an ardent desire on my own part, to be instrumental in conciliating the good will of my countrymen towards each other have induced an acceptance. Those who have known me best (and you, my fellow citizens, are from your situation, in that number) know better than any others my love of retirement is so great that no earthly consideration, short of a conviction of duty, could have prevailed upon me to depart from my resolution, *'Never more to take any share in transactions of a public nature,'* for, at my age, and in my circumstances, what possible advantages could I propose to myself, from embarking again on the tempestuous and uncertain ocean of public life? I do not feel myself under the necessity of making public declarations, in order to convince you, Gentlemen, of my attachment to yourselves, and regard for your interests. The whole tenor of my life has been open to your inspection; and my past actions, rather than my present declarations, must be the pledge of my future conduct. In the meantime I thank you most sincerely for the expressions of kindness contained in your valedictory address—It is true, just after having bade adieu to my domestic connections, this tender proof of your friendship is but too well calculated still further to awaken my sensibility, and to increase my regret at parting from the enjoyments of private life. All that now remains for me is to commit myself and you to the protection of the beneficent Being, who on a former occasion hath happily brought us together, after a long and distressing separation—Perhaps the same gracious Providence will again indulge us with the same heartfelt felicity—But words, my fellow citizens, fail me: *unutterable sensations must then be left to more expressive silence; while, from an aching heart, I bid you all, my affectionate friends and neighbors, farewell!*"

The public dinner at which this speech was made was concluded about noon and at 2 p. m. Washington crossed the Potomac at the Georgetown ferry. Escorted by Georgetown citizens he continued on to Spurrier's Tavern, some miles outside of Baltimore, where an escort from that city took charge. At 6 o'clock that evening a committee of Baltimore citizens presented him with a congratulatory address and in reply to this he said:

"The tokens of regard and affection which I have often received from the citizens of this Town were always acceptable, because I believed them always sincere. Be pleased to receive my best acknowledgments for the renewal of them on the present occasion. If the affectionate partiality of my fellow citizens has prompted them to attribute greater effects to my conduct and character, than were justly due; I trust the indulgent sentiment on their part will not produce an overwhelming presumption on mine. I cannot now, Gentlemen, resist the current of my feelings so much, as to withhold the communication of my ideas, respecting the actual situation and prospect of our national affairs. It appears to me that little more than common sense and common honesty, in the transactions of the community at large, would be necessary to make us a great and happy nation; for, if the general government lately adopted, shall be arranged and administered in such a manner as to acquire the full confidence of the American people, I sincerely believe they will have greater advantages, from their natural, moral, and political circumstances, for public felicity than any other People ever possessed. In the contemplation of these advantages, now soon to be realized, I have reconciled myself to the sacrifice of my fondest wishes, so far as to enter again upon the stage of public life. I know the delicate nature of the duties incident to the part I am called to perform, and I feel my incompetence, without the singular assistance of Providence, to discharge them in a satisfactory manner; but having undertaken the task from a sense of duty, no fear of encountering difficulties, and no dread of losing popularity, shall ever deter me from pursuing what I take to be the true interests of my country. Yet after a consciousness of having been actuated by the purest motives alone, and after having made use of the most persevering endeavors in my power to advance the public weal, I shall consider it next to a miracle, if I may be so fortunate as to go out of office with a reputation as unsullied by the breath of obloquy, as that which I flatter myself I have hitherto maintained. In all contingencies you will remember, Gentlemen, when I was entering upon the chief magistracy I told you 'that it would be no unprecedented thing, if the close of a life, (mostly consumed in public cares) should be embittered by some ungrateful event.' But in the present instance, that circumstance would be accounted by me of little moment, provided, in the meantime, I shall have been in the smallest degree instrumental in securing the liberties and promoting the happiness of the American People."

It can safely be said that no man was "more instrumental in securing the liberties and promoting the happiness of the American People" than George Washington. Though he accepted the Presidency against his every inclination and desire, he spent himself to the limit of his strength in filling that office. His letter to Edward Rutledge, May 5, 1789, less than a week after his inauguration, is a clear exposition of his understanding of the situation. In a measure it sums up the whole matter of his personal feelings toward the high honor that had been conferred upon him by his countrymen:

"Though I flatter myself the world will do me the justice to believe, that, at my time of life, and in my circumstances, nothing but a conviction of duty could have induced me to depart from my resolution of remaining in retirement, yet I greatly apprehend that my countrymen will expect too much from me. I fear, if the issue of public measures should not correspond with their sanguine expectations, they will turn the extravagant, and I might almost say undue praises which they are heaping upon me at this moment, into equally extravagant, though I will fondly hope, unmerited censures."

Some censures, unmerited, did develop; but they have, long since, been forgotten and the President who was elected against his will still remains the greatest of all our Presidents.



Army Training Camps

The Army Training Camps throughout the country again offer in September 1924, courses of instruction free to boys over 17 years of age. It is urged that the members of our National Society take advantage of this splendid opportunity for their sons and mention it to others.

Attention is also called to the wonderful work being done by the Disabled Ex-

Service Men's Exchange. Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic organizations are invited to visit its headquarters, corner Boylston and Berkeley Streets, Boston, Mass., and see the work accomplished.

ISABEL ANDERSON,

Librarian General.



A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT-GENERAL

February, the second month in the new year, is linked forever with the names and identities of two great Americans — George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army and first President of these United States, and Abraham Lincoln, the great Emancipator and Martyr President.

The first public holiday celebration of Washington's birthday was held in 1781, when Comte de Rochambeau, Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in America declared that day a holiday for the French army.

Only in the District of Columbia and territories have national holidays been established by Congressional action. On January 31, 1879, the Congress of the United States passed an amendment to the District of Columbia bill declaring that February 22nd, Washington's birthday, be made a legal holiday within the District — to take effect the following year.

Today, Washington's birthday is celebrated by every state in the Union, territory and possession. Not at present is Lincoln's birthday, February 12th, a legal holiday throughout the country, being so only in twenty-six states and two territories.

The members of our National Society are in the forefront in every celebration to revere and honor the memory of these men of undying fame.

We cannot pay tribute to Washington without mention of his wife, that gracious stately dame, Martha Dandridge Washington. Her quiet fortitude and indomitable courage in the darkest hours of the Revolution when she shared the hardships of Valley Forge, truly epitomize the spirit of American womanhood.

In our chosen work, education of the alien and native born, the Society is doing its share to check the spread of antagonism to American institutions. Ignorance is too often a fertile field for the paid agitator and representative of Communism.

Our Society functions chiefly through its National Committees and Chapters, and the

reports of the Chairman of these Committees will shortly be prepared and will show the extent of the success achieved during the past year in every field of endeavor.

Work in Memorial Continental Hall in preparation for the coming 33rd Continental Congress is gaining in volume. The Credential Committee and its chairman, Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, are handling the hundreds of papers received by every mail. The sending out of personal credential cards, according to the vote of the last Continental Congress, has more than doubled the work, necessitating the employment, at once, of more clerks. These cards, signed by chapter regent and recording secretary, must be brought by representatives from each Chapter and presented to the Credential Committee at the time of registration.

In this issue of the *Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine* your Treasurer General, Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, has contributed an interesting and valuable article on the volume of business transacted in her office here in Memorial Continental Hall. Mrs. Brosseau points out how closely her office is allied with that of state and chapter treasurers, and emphasizes the fact that it is owing to co-operation that our organization has attained national prominence and prestige.

The series of articles written by your National Officers for our magazine has created much interest and many commendatory letters are being received* from readers.

The magazine subscription prize contest closes on March 1, 1924. One thousand dollars will be distributed in prizes to the chapters which have secured the greatest number of subscriptions in proportion to their membership. Two hundred dollars will be awarded to the chapter securing the greatest number of subscriptions over three hundred.

As an historical and genealogical magazine and our official publication, it merits your notice and deserves your support.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.



MERE MATTERS OF DETAIL

By Grace H. Brosseau

Treasurer-General, N. S. D. A. R.



It is a difficult thing for a mother to realize that her children are no longer babies. In fact, it is doubtful if she ever ceases to yearn over their supposed helplessness, which separation and lack of immediate contact always greatly intensify. To those who have been identified with our Society from its early and small beginnings, and who have given so freely of service and devotion, must the realization of its great strength and economic importance come with rather of a shock. To many it is not yet "grown up," but is a tender thing that requires watching and encouragement. To others, in distant parts of the country, who come in contact with the National organization only through the medium of the pen, it is a being remote, intangible and encircled with what the hasty judgment so often terms, red tape.

Unless there is a very close touch, it is difficult to understand that these inelastic rulings are the safeguard and source of strength of the great organized whole. As the Society has grown in increasing numbers year by year, and the best of its efficient woman-power has been dedicated to its service, there has developed a system that lifts it out of the ranks of a mere organization and gives it the status of "big business."

In the office of the Treasurer-

General — with which this article has to deal — there is, admittedly, some of the much-reviled red tape, but the department is thus made safe for the democracy of our elections, which every three years throw into new, and possibly untried, hands the responsibility of administration. Into this same department a short time ago strolled an efficiency man from one of New York's largest business corporations. He looked over the cash book and ledger; he examined the card index system and the books in the record room. After a full day of investigation, he remarked that he had not expected to find a woman's organization so thoroughly systematized—an equivocal tribute to be sure, but a tribute just the same.

There is no advantage in having one department perfectly organized unless there is a check-up against it by one other office at least, but the experiences of past administrations have achieved that to which we may point with pride. For instance, so closely allied is the work of the Organizing Secretary General to that of the Treasurer-General that it is practically impossible for a mistake to occur in the records of either office without being promptly detected. Within the office, there is a verification between the books and the card systems, and once a year the Treasurer-General and the chapter treasurer automatically check in the matter of cre-

dentials for the Continental Congress. Going still higher up, there is the rigid monthly inspection of the ledger, the cash book and all financial records by the American Audit Company, supplemented by the faithful examinations of the Auditing Committee of the National Society. There is no possible way in which accounts could be "doctored" or funds improperly diverted without being detected by the all-seeing eye of one or both of these two bodies.

The overhead expenses in the administration of the affairs of the National Society are carried by the Current Fund, which now, in the course of a year, aggregate \$200,000.00. To that fund is credited all dues and fees, interest money, subscriptions, and proceeds of the sale of lineage books, extra magazines, and the many other publications and articles over which the National Society has jurisdiction.

The Permanent Fund, relating entirely to the grounds, buildings and furnishings, is made up of charter fees, Memorial Continental Hall and Administration Building contributions, Liquidation and Endowment receipts, commissions, etc. The very nature of that fund explains the small balance that is usually shown at the end of the year, for money is often checked in and checked out again almost immediately. When necessary, it is augmented by transfers from the Current Fund.

Through the Special Funds the many "causes" of our Society are cared for. These form the real foundation of our splendid work, and are vital and necessary to our life and growth. The list incorporated in the reports of the Treasurer-General show a wide range of activities, and should be an

incentive to chapters to lend support to the causes for which the National Society stands. It is only by the prompt remittance to Headquarters by the State Treasurers of the contributions to these various funds, that an accurate record can be kept of what the states are really doing along patriotic lines.

The initiation fees and dues constitute the dependable source of income, without which the organization could not long exist. They are the foundations to these various funds, and that structure rests upon the shoulders of the chapter treasurers. To them falls the important task of collecting the funds that feed the arteries of our various lines of endeavor, and each chapter treasurer, by virtue of that trust, is, in reality, a member of a big finance committee. Other officers are equally important, but the woman who keeps the books of her chapter is indispensable.

So much for the financial end of the job. Money is the root of many things besides evil, and we will assign it that place in our department, the while maintaining that there is another phase of the work which is just as necessary.

In the record room are all the *facts* of the organization. There are certain books for recording dues received. There is an elaborate and accurate card index system, which shows the history and the personnel of the chapter; also a set of books, consisting of forty-two ledgers, which set forth in detail the individual record of every member of the organization.

A special card catalogue is kept of life members and Real Daughters, and another giving names and addresses of all chapter treasurers. In such detail

has the system of membership records been worked out, that in less than five minutes one can obtain accurate information regarding any member or any chapter in the Society.

The data contained in the tri-yearly reports of the chapter treasurers is promptly recorded in the various ledgers and card catalogues of this division. The importance of furnishing the Treasurer-General with all such details as transfers, reinstatements, resignations, dropped members, marriages and deaths, cannot be too strongly emphasized. Not only are they necessary as a part of the present system of keeping chapter records, but they will, in the years to come, be invaluable as facts in the history of our great Society.

Another important aid to clear records and a general understanding in all departments is the consistent use of the maiden name. The initial record must necessarily bear the signature of Mary Smith, and in order to avoid confusion, all later information sent to Headquarters regarding her should show that name. Put husband John in parenthesis, if you will, but do not conceal the identity of Mary.

The buying of supplies and the letting of contracts for printing, etc., all come under this department, and much movable stock, such as ribbon, stationary, lineage books, old issues of the Magazine, and a great deal of the printed literature is under our direct care. Not the least of our assets — and

joys — is the Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine, and while it functions efficiently and independently, at the end of the year it reverts back to the same old "root" for part of its sustenance. The beautiful dream that prevails from one administration unto the next is that some day the Magazine will be self-supporting; and some day that dream will come true — but that is another story.

These are but a few of the high lights of the work of this department. It would take much more space than is accorded to a feature article in the Magazine to give in detail the accomplishments and the routine of one day's work. It is not the labors of the fifty or more women housed under one roof that alone make our Society the great working body that it is, but the combined efforts of the 140,000 members. Upon the wise and careful conduct of our business depends the growth of the organization, and it is only by co-operation all along the line that we can hope to measure up to the standard that the high endeavors of the past years would warrant.

"It is not the guns or armaments
Or the money they can pay;
It's the close co-operation
That makes them win the day.

It is not the individual,
Or the army as a whole;
But the everlastin' team-work
Of every bloomin' soul."



AN HISTORIC LANDMARK PRESERVED FOR POSTERITY

By ORA LEIGH TRAUGHBER



WITH the passing of a famous old tavern at Arrow Rock, Mo., unto the hands of the state, at the solicitation of the Missouri Daughters of the American Revolution, a quaint landmark, with historic associations, will be preserved for posterity. The transfer of the tavern was formally made September 27, 1923, with appropriate ceremonies. It is in charge of the Daughters of the American Revolution and will be used as an historical museum while still being conducted as a wayside inn.

The old tavern is a substantial brick and stone structure built in 1830 by Joseph Huston and his brother Benjamin, who emigrated to Missouri from Augusta County, Va., in 1819. It has housed distinguished guests from stage-coach days to the present time of the automobile tourist, and is filled with rare historic relics.

It has three entrances, the central one leading to the hotel office, the one to the left to a former store, now the rest room, and the one to the right to a long room, originally used as a bar and now filled with relics of pioneer days. Leading from the office and the rest room are winding stairways to the second floor devoted to sleeping rooms. Back of the office, is a long dining room, where famous meals are still served.

The ancient hostelry is situated on the Missouri River in Saline County, Mo., on the old Santé Fe Trail, originally blazed by Don Pedro Vial, an agent of Governor Conchi of New Mexico in 1792, for the purpose of transporting products of the silver mines of New Mexico to St. Louis. Later it became a part of a main highway from east to west.

Joseph Huston, who was a carpenter by trade, fashioned the greater part of the woodwork of the old tavern and Benjamin, a blacksmith, furnished the necessary hardware. The bricks used were burned in a nearby kiln by slave labor, under the direction of Joseph Huston. It is the oldest building in Saline County and one of the oldest in the state.

The town of Arrow Rock was settled in 1821, by gentlefolk from Kentucky and Virginia and early became a social center. It is one of the first places marked on the old maps of the Missouri River. An Indian trail led from the Osage River, where the Osage Indian villages were located, and was a well-known resort of the Indians to secure flint rock for arrow heads; hence the name "Arrow Rock."

A quaint story is connected with a huge rock just north of the river landing. The legend goes that the Indian chief of the village had a beautiful daughter,



THE FAMOUS OLD TAVERN AT ARROW ROCK, MISSOURI.

whose hand he promised in marriage to the brave who could shoot an arrow farthest. The contest took place on the opposite bank of the river to the village. One young brave sent his arrow across the river and it stuck in the huge rock. He won the maiden and the spot pierced by his arrow was marked by the drawing of a heart.

The present town site was laid out in 1821 by Meredith M. Marmaduke, surveyor, who became governor of Missouri in 1854. Governor Marmaduke married Lavonia Sappington, daughter of Dr. John Sappington, one of the early settlers from Virginia. Their son, John S. Marmaduke, also was a governor of Missouri. Claiborn F. Jackson, Missouri's war governor, elected in 1861, married three of Dr. Sappington's daughters in turn. The story is told that when Governor Jackson went to claim the third daughter in marriage, Dr. Sappington told him he need not come again, as he did not purpose giving him the girl's mother.

An old four-poster bedstead in one of the bedrooms of the tavern was brought by Dr. Sappington from Albemarle County, Va., in 1819. It has the distinction of having once been occupied by George Washington, while a guest at the Sappington home in Virginia. In another room is a bed which belonged to Governor Jackson and was used in the executive mansion in Jefferson City. It is of walnut with high fluted posts.

Among distinguished visitors to the tavern was Washington Irving, who remained there for some time during his western tour in the '60s. He met Kit Carson there and while stopping at the inn compiled a sketch of the celebrated western scout. Much of the time of the author is said to have been spent in the famous old bar. A chip in the stone step at the front entrance, is explained by the fact that a cask of whiskey being brought in for the entertainment of the noted visitor, was dropped on the step.

In addition to being the home of governors, Arrow Rock is the birthplace of an artist of national fame, George C. Bingham, whose home still stands as one of the show places of the village. A number of Bingham's paintings hang in the tavern.

Among the large number of interesting relics shown there is a rifle used by Daniel Boone; old china and silver belonging to distinguished families in colonial days; an old flax wheel, candle snuffers and

other objects pertaining to the pioneer period.

The tavern has been a public hostelry since it was built. Much of the credit of its preservation as an historical memorial, while still continuing to fill its original purpose, is due to the efforts of Mrs. L. H. Dickson, who recently owned the place and is a past regent of the Arrow Rock Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; and of Mrs. Frank K. Morris of Arrow Rock, present regent of the Chapter.



The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, records with deep sorrow the loss by death of the following members:

Mrs. Erastus Gaylord Putnam, Vice President General from New Jersey, 1908-1910; Honorary Vice President General, 1913, died in Elizabeth, N. J., on November 5, 1923.

Miss Lucretia H. Clay, Vice President General from Kentucky, 1904-1906, died in Lexington, Ky., on October 15, 1923.

Miss Sophie Waples, Vice President General from Delaware, 1911-1913, died in Claymont, Delaware, on July 25, 1923.

Mrs. Esther B. Frothingham Noble, Chaplain General, 1907-1910, died in Washington, D. C., on December 26, 1923.

Mrs. Lily Tyson Elliott, Corresponding Secretary General, 1920-1923, died in Washington, D. C., on January 5, 1924.



THE MEN WHO THOUGHT OUT THE REVOLUTION

11. JAMES OTIS

By John Spencer Bassett, PhD., LL. D.

Professor of History, Smith College



AT the February, 1761, term of the superior court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in the stately council-chamber of the Old Town House, was gathered an audience of the greatest men in the colony. A matter was to be argued which not only would bring out displays of talent, but which touched in a vital way the political constitution of the colony. Men came to hear because they wanted to know. They wanted to know because through all their lives the constitutional rights of the colonists had been alluded to in a doubtful way. It was becoming essential that they should know what to depend on. France was driven out of Canada, the Indians were no longer a menace. Massachusetts had passed her childhood, and a glorious world lay before her. Under what form of political liberty would she enter it? The question would find a partial answer in the decision of the case about writs of assistance which was to be argued.

A writ of assistance, by the rare practice of the time, was a writ issued to revenue officers enabling them to go wherever they had reason to believe goods were held illegally. They

had been issued freely in the reign of George II, who died in 1760, and by the rule that the king's writs died with him all this monarch had issued were null and void. Under ordinary circumstances new writs would have to be issued under the authority of the new king, George III. But when steps were taken for that purpose objection was made. A writ of assistance, said the colonists, was an innovation and illegal. It violated the well known principle that a man's home is his castle and may not be entered lightly. Also, it smelled of the privilege of absolute monarchy. Could the people afford to leave their rights at the mercy of a minion of the monarchy? Such a writ was general, in that it applied to everybody, and it was indefinite, in that it obtained as long as the officer who had it was in office, or until the death of the sovereign under whom it was issued.

One may ask why no objection had been made to these writs under George II? They were as illegal then as under his successor. Why, then, did the outcry come against them when it was attempted to renew them in 1761? Two answers may be made. One is that the king had not attempted to enforce very strictly the

laws regulating trade up to 1760, and accordingly the laws were violated so freely that no one objected to them. Technically this was smuggling, but it was done by the greatest merchants with such slight efforts of officials to restrain it that the people had come to look upon it as no great wrong. Under such a system officers who had writs of assistance in their pockets did not use them and the people knew little about their existence. But around 1760 the impression ran through New England that the king's officers were going to turn over a new leaf with the colonies in general. Evidences were already seen in Boston that the impression was warranted. The people concluded, therefore, that writs of assistance, as it was now proposed to use them, would be quite another thing from the writs as formerly issued.

The second answer is that in 1761 the inhabitants of Boston, perhaps of all the colonies, were more sensitive as to their rights than they had been in the reign of George II. The expulsion of the French loosened their national imaginations. They felt more American, or as they would have said fifteen years later, more *continental* than before. It did not take an intelligent immigrant long after his arrival to realize the new world was bigger than the old. In his imagination he saw it a grand empire, larger than the mother country, and filled with a people in whom liberty and equality in society were stronger than in England. He never expected that such a country should be bound to the will of England. To leave it so tied up would make it impossible to realize dreams of future greatness. To search the homes of

colonists for articles suspected of being smuggled, not on special occasions merely, but at any time it might enter into the head of a constable to search was taken to mean that liberty in this country was at the mercy, in a certain way, of exterior power.

It is not believed that at the time of which I speak there was any feeling for independence in Boston. The people had not worked out that part of the problem in their own minds. What they felt was that the colonies were not to take and keep a position inferior to the mother country. The colonial assembly was to be a small parliament, the governor was to be as much in awe of the assembly as the king was in awe of his parliament. The colonist was to have the same rights of self-government through his colonial assembly as the Englishman had through his parliament.

Of course, the mass of colonists had not reasoned all this out. Masses rarely reason out great things. In 1761 they had a more or less definite idea that something new had happened in their public life, that they were stronger than ever and the future beckoned them more invitingly. It took brains to think out ideas and the power to state them in a way which the average man could understand to bring this movement to its head. Such a man was James Otis.

He was born in 1725, graduated at Harvard when eighteen, became a lawyer, settled in Boston, and rose speedily to the first rank at the Boston bar. He was a man of much learning and wrote in his spare time a book for schoolboys which he called "The Rudiments of Latin Prosody," which was long in use in Massachusetts schools. He wrote a similar book for

Greek prosody, but it was not printed. He was a man of strong opinions. "Read Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, and Pope," he said to a young friend, "and throw all the rest in the fire; these are all that are worth reading." It was his nature to believe with great intentness whatever he believed at all. He was plain spoken to the point of impoliteness. Once he mentioned the name of Jean Domet, a French jurist, before Governor Bernard, who asked who Domet was. Otis replied: "He was a very distinguished civilian, and not less an authority, for being unknown to your excellency."

When the question of writs of assistance began to be discussed Otis was advocate-general and in the natural course of duty it would fall to him to make the argument in their support. Had he been less positive in his make-up he would have accepted the task as a thing for which he was not responsible. But he was one of those rare men who put the voice of conscience above all else. I do not know what a psychologist would call such men, but I do know they are not very commonly met today. Otis did not shirk his conscience. He resigned his office of advocate-general, and being well out of that he was asked to appear against the writs of assistance. That is how he happened to be there in the council chamber before the governor and the bench of high judges when the company assembled to hear the argument for and against writs of assistance.

No copy of his speech has survived. What we know about it comes from the impression it made on one of his hearers, John Adams, then a young man and an ardent patriot. He gives us a few extracts and tells us the

speech made a profound impression on the large assembly.

"Every man of a crowded audience," he says, "appeared to me to go away, as I did, ready to take up arms against writs of assistance." His manner is described as a "flame of fire." Unlike most of the revolutionary orators he was a man well versed in classical literature, and he filled his discourse with classical allusions and figures. He made a profound impression on the men of Boston, and at that time Boston was all of Massachusetts.

Adams gives us little of Otis' argument. It was primarily against the writs of assistance. The speaker declared that they had no precedents to support the claim that they were legal except one instance "in the zenith of arbitrary power, namely, in the reign of Charles II, when star chamber powers were pushed to extremity by some ignorant clerk of the exchequer. But had this writ been in any book whatever, it would have been illegal. . . . No act of parliament can establish such a writ. . . . An act against the constitution is void." This was a bold assertion at a time when the most virtuous lovers of liberty in England had built up, for the very protection of liberty, the doctrine that parliament is omnipotent. Omnipotent against the despotism of a Stuart king, there was a reason for that; but against the colonies in the New World, that was another thing. Otis probably made this point with a mass of historical incident to support it. Adams tells us that he proceeded to attack the whole tax levying power of the British government as it bore on the colonies. He also tells us that the speech was "the first scene of the first act of opposition to the arbitrary

claims of Great Britain." Whether that claim be exactly true or not, the speech on the writs of assistance made Otis the first orator of the revolutionary cause in Boston and from that time he kept the position until ill health and the progress of the cause made his leadership impossible.

Next year, 1762, he had occasion to speak again in behalf of the cause of the revolution, and this time his argument was made in a more permanent form. The governor had taken upon himself to arm a schooner at the public expense and without a vote authorizing him to spend public money. The act caught the sensitive eye of Otis. The legislature, of which he was a member, presented the governor with a remonstrance in which were strong words from Otis' pen. They were so unpleasant that the Governor protested against the language used of the king, and the remonstrance was withdrawn. But a committee was appointed to state the side of the colony in the matter, and it fell to Otis to draw up the statement. It appeared in a pamphlet called "A Vindication of the Conduct of the House of Representatives."

Otis' biographer considers this "Vindication" important enough to be called "The original source, from which all subsequent arguments against taxation were derived." Be that as it may, it contains a clear and vigorous statement of the reciprocal relation of king and subjects, so familiar in England in the last days of the Stuarts. It makes a strong claim for the right of the colonists to tax themselves, which is based on this reciprocal relation. The pamphlet, however, is filled with the warmest praise of the king and the British con-

stitution. Its praise is so high that it suggests that the author was speaking ironically, or he may have felt it well to worship the monarch in order to sugar-coat what had been said about taxation. Or it may be, that this fiery lover of the colony was also a loyal subject of the king; for it is not inconsistent to love the rights of the colony and to revere the station of the king as becomes a gentleman loyal and true. At the time of which I speak neither Otis, nor any of his associates, so far as we know, desired independence or wished to be governed under republican government rather than the British form of government. Independence came later, after many years of protest and rebuff.

In 1764 came news that the parliament had announced its determination to raise a revenue in the colonies and that certain acts had been passed in pursuance of that policy, while another, the stamp act, was pending. The news came as a challenge to Otis and he took pen in hand at once, with the result that he issued his greatest revolutionary pamphlet, "The Rights of the British Colonies Asserted and Proved." It was a sober and more elaborate statement of the ideas he had put into the "Vindication" of 1762.

On the other hand, the situation was different. In 1762 the governor was using colony funds without legislative warrant. In 1764 parliament had announced that it would lay a tax on the colonies out of its own power. It was necessary to shift the argument somewhat; but it lost none of its fervor. The colonists, he said, were British subjects and carried with them British liberty wherever they went. And it was as British subjects that he claimed for them the right to consent

to all the taxes laid upon them. This brought him to assert his view of the empire. "We all think ourselves happy under Great Britain," he exclaimed. "We love, esteem, and reverence our mother-country, and adore our king. And could the choice of independency be offered the colonies, or subjection to Great Britain upon any terms above absolute slavery, I am convinced they would accept the latter." Nevertheless, loyal as he was there appears in the argument a toleration for the thought of independence as a remote contingency. Perhaps the large majority of those who later became revolutionists had the same feeling at this time. Independence was a flower of slow growth.

From that time Otis was in most of the pamphlet encounters that dotted the history of the great controversy until lurid war was the result. Whenever he saw an opening he took advantage of it. One of the favorite arguments against the colonial side — and one hears it often enough to this day — was that the colonists ought not to complain of lack of representation in parliament, since a very large portion of the people of Great Britain were not represented there either. To this Otis made the clever reply: "This inequality can never be a reason for making it more so." Again he exclaimed with great justness: "To what purpose is it to ring everlasting changes to the colonists on the cases of Manchester, Birmingham, and Sheffield, who return no members? If these now so considerable places are not represented, they ought to be! Besides the counties in which those respectable abodes of tinkers, tinmen, and pedlars lie, return members; so do all the neighboring cities and bor-

oughs. In the choice of the former, if they have no vote, they must naturally and necessarily have a great influence."

It would be pleasant to be able to say that Otis, a scholar above most of the men who took part in the revolutionary propaganda, was a man of self-restraint, a fair and courteous adversary in debate, and a man who was careful to state the exact truth in all he said. Such cannot be said. Otis was a man of violent feeling, bursting out in a torrent of denunciation of an opponent, without asking himself if the epithets applied fitted the object to whom they were attached. To be on the opposing side from him entitled a man, in Otis' eyes, to receive the severest excoriation. One group of men opposed to the colonies he characterized as "the little, dirty, drinking, drabbing, contaminated knot of thieves, beggars and transports . . . collected from the four winds of the earth, and made up of Turks, Jews, and other infidels, with a few renegade Christians and Catholics, and altogether formed into a club of scarce a dozen in Newport." Such language raises the question as to the audience to whom it was directed. It could not have pleased the better educated portion of the public, nor would even the impassioned Otis have used it to that class. The fact that it reached and satisfied the revolutionists would indicate that they were people who did not demand seemly language in their representatives.

Not all of Otis' scorn was so coarsely expressed. On occasion he had a rapier-like wit which burst forth in admirable irony. An example is the following passage wrung out of him by the reiteration in England by all

kinds of people of the phrase, "our American colonies:" "Whose colonies," said he, "can the creature mean? The minister's colonies? No, surely. Whose then — his own? I never heard he had any colonies: '*nec gladio, nec arcu, nec astu vicerunt.*' He must mean his majesty's American colonies. His majesty's colonies they are, and I hope and trust ever will be. . . . Every garreteer, from the environs of Grub Street, to the purlieus of St. James, has lately talked of 'his' and 'my,' and 'our' colonies, and of the 'rascally colonists.'" He added that by this way of talking the American "peasants" might speak of "their cities of London and Westminster." Disdain like this could spring only from a deep sense of Americanism, a feeling which in the minds of Otis and many more had become strong with the progress of the controversy.

By the time of the Townshend acts, 1767, it began to be evident that Otis had served the purpose toward the revolution for which he was best fitted. It was the function of stirring up the attention of the colonists. His cutting utterances after this became too bitter, and he began to give place to more comprehensive minds. For a period John Dickinson, the author of the "Letters from a Farmer," was the most commanding figure of the movement. As Otis stands for the awakening, Dickinson stands for the broadening of the movement. His plain and direct statement was irresistible to those who were not already fast anchored in the loyalist cause. Like Otis he did not favor independence. But he made the cause of the colonists as clear as day within the aegis of British authority. And even Dickinson had his day. The time came when it was

evident that no help would come from Britain. The colonists must submit or give up their protestations of loyalty. To such a course Dickinson was opposed, and so he lost his place as chief pamphleteer of the revolutionary party. Another, probably an abler, man took it. It was at this juncture that Thomas Paine came upon the scene. As Moses Coit Tyler aptly puts it: "The one thing just then to be done was to convince the average American colonist of the period that it would be ridiculous for him any longer to remain an American colonist; that the time had come for him to be an American citizen; that nothing stood in the way of his being so, but the trash of a few pedants respecting the authority of certain bedizened animals called kings." These arguments were summed up in Paine's far reaching pamphlet, "Common Sense."

Dickinson and Paine deserve larger treatment than I can give them here. It is chiefly my duty in presenting Otis, who led the way, to speak of his wonderful originating genius. He served to create the issue, which others took up and followed. As he saw the movement running away from him he fell into extremes of erraticism, which at times made him unreliable as a leader. In 1769 he was set upon by an officer of the revenue and received a wound on the head which heightened his tendency to mental affliction, and he eventually became insane. It is not the end but the beginning of his career as a compeller of the attention of a continent that we cherish. In that task he was unexcelled by any man, unless it was Patrick Henry, whose remarkable career will be considered in the third of these papers.



MARRIAGES IN THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH AT KINDERHOOK, NEW YORK

Copied by Lila James Roney

- Feb. 1, 1735—*Izaak Vosburg Junior with Johanna Winschil.
- Jan. 16, 1736—*Jacob Vosburgh and Cornelia Goes married according to Christian rites.
- Sept. 30, 1737—*Dirk Van Slyck, young man, and Christiana Ten Broeck.
- Jan. 29, 1738—*Mattheus Goes, young man, and Maria Van Schaak.
- Jan. 29, 1738—Sam Wielear, young man, and Margrieta Van Woerd.
- Nov. 9, 1741—Jeremiah Hogeboom with Jannetje Van Alen.
- Feb. 19, 1744—*Marten Van Deuzen and Sara Gardenier.
- Nov. 26, 1756—*Melchert Van der poel with Jannetje Van Valkenburgh.
- May 15, 1757—Meyndert Hoes and Margriet Vosburgh.
- July 16, 1757—Jurry Van Hoesen, widower, of Marytje Borgat, with Rachel Huyk, widow of Mattheus Van Deusen.
- Dec. 1, 1757—*Jan Thammes and Rachel Woedkok.
- Dec. 31, 1757—*Ephraim Van Buren and Catalyntje Van Valkenburgh.
- Jan. 22, 1758—Joseph Guillot and Jan Van Valkenburgh.
- May 7, 1758—*Pieter Jersey, young man, born in Old France, with Lydia Nusen, widow of Johnn Wallis—both residing here.
- May 15, 1758—Pieter Fuson, young man, born in Flanders, living in Kinderhook with Rachel Dingman, born in Rensselaer Manor and living there.
- Aug. 20, 1758—Herman Pruyn and Jannetje Hoes.
- May 19, 1759—*Daniel Halenbeck and Catherine Quackenbosch.
- May 20, 1759—*Willem Van Slyck and Dorothea Vosburgh.
- July 20, 1759—*Isaac Van Valkenburgh and Catherine Van Valkenburgh.
- July 20, 1759—*Hendrick Van Valkenburgh and Annatje Van der poel.
- Sept. 21, 1759—*Edward Wieler, born in Kinderhook and Annatje Miller, born in Schoharie.
- Oct. 12, 1759—Hendrick Kaznbach, born in Germany, with Eva Teevoet, born in Dutchess Co.
- (From 1759-1770 the marriage records are missing—and it is stated by some that they were destroyed when the church was burned in 1867).
- Aug. 24, 1770—*Ephraim Van Buren, yeoman of the county of Albany, with Margret Holland, spinster of the same county, with license from the Hon. Cadwallader Colden.
- Sept. 6, 1770—*Cornelis Bresie, born in the Manor of Livingston and Charity Spoor, born in Claverack.
- Dec. 19, 1770—*Burger Huyck, born in the county of Albany, a farmer, and Elizabeth Hoes of the same county.
- Jan. 25, 1771—Jurry Klauw and Sussanna Juralmion.
- Feb. 14, 1771—*John Van Buren and Littish Smith.
- Mar. 5, 1771—*Hendrick Ostrander and Mary Van den Bergh.
- Mar. 8, 1771—*Abraham Van Aelsteyn with Margrieta Van Valkenburgh.
- Mar. 8, 1771—John Jodewick and Elizabeth Miller.
- Mar. 16, 1771—*Abraham E. Van Alen with Mary Freymoet.
- Apr. 2, 1771—Petrus Esselsteyn, born in the Manor of Livingston with Anna Head, born in Dover.
- Apr. 16, 1771—*Johannes John Miller with Catherine Herdick, born in Claverack.
- May 5, 1771—*John E. Van Alen with Ann Freymoet.
- May 28, 1771—*John Johnson, young man with Sara Woodcock, both born in the Nine Partners.
- July 3, 1771—Jacob Schenkall and Geretje Van Valkenburgh.

- July 28, 1771—*Hendrick Jacob Mesick with Engeltje Witbeck.
- Aug. 18, 1771—*Cornelius A. Huyck with Eitie Vosburgh.
- Aug. 19, 1771—*James Russell, born in England, with Frances Taylor.
- Aug. 21, 1771—Garret Van Alen with Engeltje Van Alstine.
- Aug. 23, 1771—*Jurry Adam Smith, born in Claverack with Maria Wilson, born in Schodack.
- Aug. 26, 1771—*Cornelis Van Buren with Jannetje Van der poel.
- Sept. 29, 1771—*Peter P. Van Buren with Dorothea Freymoet.
- Oct. 8, 1771—*Jonathan Train, born in West Town with Rachel Simmons, born in England.
- Oct. 13, 1771—*Claude De Lamater with Maria Van Deusen.
- Oct. 23, 1771—*Abraham Van Deusen and Geertje Van Deusen, both born in Staatsburgh.
- Oct. 23, 1771—*Peter Van Bogaert with Antje Palmentier.
- Sept. 24, 1771—*Stephen Miller with Catherina Mesick.
- Sept. 24, 1771—*Johannes J. Huyck and Jane Staats.
- Sept. 24, 1771—*Pieter J. Vosburgh with Tytje Van Hoesen.
- Sept. 23, 1771—Johannes Ostrander and Maria Van Deusen.
- Nov. 4, 1771—Hendrick Moore and Gertrude Ham.
- Nov. 10, 1771—*Claude Van Valkenburgh and Christina Smith.
- Nov. 11, 1771—*Hugh McMollen, born in Ireland with Rosina McMollen, born in Schodack.
- Nov. 17, 1771—*Nicholas Huyck and Jenny Williams.
- Dec. 9, 1771—*Arent Ostrander and Gertruyd Holsapple.
- Dec. 22, 1771—*Isaac Vosburgh and Nancy Dickson.
- Dec. 26, 1771—*William McCann, born in Ireland and Jannetje Barhey.
- Jan. 8, 1772—*Michael Harder and Catherine Smith.
- Jan. 9, 1772—*John Jacob Van Hoesen and Jannetje Van der Zee.
- Jan. 26, 1772—*Johannes Dingman, born in Claverack and Elizabeth Erkenbrecht, born in Rhinebeck.
- Jan. 28, 1772—*Francis Van Hoesen and Madeline Zitzer.
- Feb. 2, 1772—*Philip Miller and Geesje Van Hoesen.
- Feb. 22, 1772—*Casper Halenbeck and Rachel Klauw.
- Feb. 24, 1772—Frans Dantel and Elizabeth de Sanger.
- Feb. 28, 1772—Jacobus Van Salsbergen with Jannetje Van Salsbergen.
- March 29, 1772—*Pieter V. Valkenburgh, born in Kinderhook, and Rachel Lisk, born in Staten Island.
- April 10, 1772—Conrad Van Hoesen and Elizabeth V. Valkenburgh.
- June 7, 1772—*Cornelis Van Ness, born in Albany and Maria Huyck, born in Schodack.
- July 22, 1772—Gose Van Buren and Maria Van Alsteyne.
- Aug. 22, 1772—*James m'Glachly, born in Ireland, and Catherine Shoets, born in the Manor of Livingston.
- Sept. 6, 1772—*James Townsen, born on Long Island, and Rachel Gardenier, born in Kinderhook.
- Sept. 13, 1772—Pieter Hoff with Eva Erkenbrecht, born in Dutchess county.
- Oct. 16, 1772—*Joseph Tarbush and Jane Cornwell, born in Peekskill.
- Oct. 17, 1772—*Nicholas Miller and Christiana Gardenier.
- Nov. 15, 1772—*Lucas Van Alen and Hillitje Vosburgh.
- Nov. 25, 1772—*John Petersen and Mary Van Alsteyn.
- Nov. 29, 1772—Cornelis Van Schaak, Junior, and Angeltje Yates.
- Dec. 4, 1772—*Franz Hendrick Klauw, born in Albany, and Maria Holiday, born in Kinderhook.
- Dec. 5, 1772—*Leonard Van Alsteyn and Elizabeth Goes.
- Dec. 5, 1772—Cornelis Rhyne and Maria Huyck.
- Dec. 27, 1772—Casper Louwer, born in the Palatine Camp, and Catherine Snyder, born in Poughkeepsie.
- Jan. 5, 1773—*Jacob Philip, Junior, with Catherine Ostrander.
- Feb. 2, 1773—*Johannes Maul and Catharina Rechter.
- Feb. 4, 1773—*Johannes Springsteen and Rebecca Spoor.
- Feb. 10, 1773—*Tobias Van Buren and Elbertje Huyck.
- Mar. 16, 1773—Alexander Van Alsteyn and Sarah Witbeck.
- Apr. 20, 1773—*Hendrick P. Klauw and Charlotte Webb.
- Apr. 21, 1773—Nicholas Woodcock and Anantje Karrel.
- May 2, 1773—Hugh Mosher and Mary Spring.

- May 21, 1773—*Jochem V. Valkenburgh and Catharine Holliday.
- June 15, 1773—*Peter V. Valkenburgh and Jane Ducolon.
- June 25, 1773—John Spckerman and Catreen Sabury.
- July 11, 1773—Wouter Moul and Cornelia Cole.
- Aug. 13, 1773—*Abraham Van Alsteyn and Catherine Van Ness.
- Aug. 27, 1773—*Matthew Hoes and Jane Van Valkenburgh.
- Sept. 11, 1773—Stephen Ducolon with Margriet Smith.
- Sept. 30, 1773—*John Hilton of the city of Albany and Catharine Van Buren.
- Nov. 8, 1773—*Nicholas Gardenier and Mary Mesick.
- Nov. 14, 1773—*James Mathews, born in Albany with Maria Van Slyck.
- Nov. 22, 1773—*John Clute and Mary Hugner.
- Nov. 24, 1773—William Dingeman, born in Claverack, with Mary Eckert, born in Staatsburgh, Dutchess County.
- Dec. 10, 1773—Roelof Smith, born in Claverack, and Ariaantje Brouwer, born in Jersey.
- Dec. 21, 1773—*Evert Vosburgh with Joanna Gardenier.
- Dec. 26, 1773—*Michel Goes, born in Cocksackie and Jannetje Van Valkenburgh.
- Jan. 8, 1774—*Abraham V. Valkenburgh and Cornelia Ten Eyck.
- March 8, 1774—*John A. Van Alsteyn and Sara Van der poel.
- April 24, 1774—*Cornelis Sluyte and Lydia Ostrander.
- April 24, Pieter Hughson and Rachel Hollant, born in Schodack.
- May 2, 1774—*William Van Ness and Elizabeth Cantine.
- May, 12, 1774—Charles Van Valkenburgh and Machteld Quackenbosh.
- May, 12, 1774—*Pieter J. Heos with Annatje Van Buren.
- May 14, 1774—*Jacobus Hoozeboom and Elbertje Van Alen.
- June 5, 1774—*Lawrence E. Van Alen and Christina Van Alen.
- June 11, 1774—*Rodolfus Dingeman and Lisabeth Lant.
- June 18, 1774—Jacob Mol and Hendrickje Schermerhorn, born in Rhinebeck.
- July 8, 1774—*Jacob Van Valkenburgh and Margriet Van Valkenburgh, born in Schodack.
- July 9, 1774—*James Holland, born in Kinderhook and Annatje Hughson.
- July 31, 1774—Pieter Montgomery, born in New York, and Susanna Feaver, born in Canada.
- Aug. 6, 1774—*Abraham Peet of Poughkeepsie, and Margret Valkenburgh.
- Aug. 7, 1774—*Jacobus D. Vosburgh and Cornelia Gardenier.
- Aug. 19, 1774—*John Spoor and Gertruyd Van Buren.
- Aug. 28, 1774—Leenhardt Tyler, born in Switzerland, and Catharine Wolf, born in England.
- Nov. 25, 1774—*Bartholomeus V. Valkenburgh and Engeltje Van Slyck.
- Nov. 13, 1774—*John Read and Deborah Perry.
- Dec. 2, 1774—*Lourens L. Van Alen and Catharine Van Dyck.
- Dec. 2, 1774—*Andrew Witbeck and Dirickje Vosburgh.
- Dec. 3, 1774—*Laurence Goes and Eshe Witbeck.
- Walter Carpenter and Maria Huyck, married Dec. 4, 1774.
- Dec. 5, 1774—*John Winne Schermerhorn and Catharine Van Valkenburgh.
- Dec. 25, 1774—Cornelius Wiltse, born in Fishkill, and Rachel Bloomer, living in Coeymans.

Footnote: *Names marked with an asterisk are in Roberts' *New York in the Revolution*.—Editor.

ATTENTION, D. A. R. MEMBERS

Anyone having Lineage Books, volumes No. 2 to 14 and 23 to 42, which they desire to sell, or exchange for volumes 65 to 68, kindly communicate with the Treasurer General, National

Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C. The Treasurer General will be glad to quote prices or arrange exchange.



INDEX TO WILLS

Knoxville, Knox County, Tennessee

COPIED BY PENELOPE J. ALLEN,

STATE HISTORIAN, TENNESSEE D. A. R.

List of Wills taken from Estates Book O.—1792-1803, first book on record.

Name	Page	Date of Probate	Date of Will	Wife's Name
Joseph Bogle	1	1792	Dec. 1789	Jean
James Paul	2	1792	Dec. 17, 1789	(brother)
Lamos McCarthy	3	1793	Nov. 26, 1792	Sarah
Joseph White	4	1793	May 30, 1793	Martha
Josiah Love	6	1794	Apr. 20, 1793	(bro. Thomas Love)
Robert Hankins	6	1794	Feb. 5, 1794	Elizabeth
William McMillin	7	1794	Aug. 20, 1794	Children
Henry Naville	8	1795	Mar. 24, 1794	Peaty
John Smith	9	1795	Jan. 14, 1795	Jane
Samuel Davis	10	1795	Mar. 27, 1795	Hannah
John Bond	11	1795	June 17, 1795	Elizabeth
Robert Chapman	12	1795	Sept. 30, 1795	Ann
Matthias Sharp	13	1796	Oct. 19, 1795	Elizabeth
James Davis	14	Apr. 1796	Nov. 2, 1795	Mary
Robert Armstrong	15	Apr. 1796	Jan. 15, 1796	Margaret
Watson Reed	16	July 1796	Mar. 7, 1796	Huldeth
Charles Medlock	17	July 1796	June 23, 1796	
Robert Johnston	18	Jan. 1797	June 14, 1795	Marjery
James Anderson	18	Apr. 1797		Elizabeth
John Stirling	19	Apr. 1797	Dec. 7, 1795	Hannah
Nathan Evans	20	Apr. 1797	Jan. 5, 1799	Betty
Joseph Brand	21	July 1797	Oct. 26, 1796	
Daniel Stickley	22	Oct. 1797	Sept. 20, 1797	Sibilla
William Manifee	23	Jan. 1798	Dec. 29, 1797	(wife)
William Walker	24	Apr. 1798	Nov. 27, 1797	Prudence
David Allison	25	Apr. 1799	Apr. 13, 1793	Brothers & Sisters in
				Georgia.
James Lang	25	Oct. 1799	May 28, 1799	two children
John Braddy	27	Jan. 1800	Nov. 6, 1799	Margaret
Nicholas Honore Sidone				
Fournier	27	Jan. 1800	Oct. 21, 1799	Bros. & Sisters
William McCloud	29	Jan. 1801	Oct. 4, 1800	Mary
William Henson	30	Jan. 1801	Dec. 13, 1800	Children
John Crippin	30	Apr. 1801	Mar. 13, 1801	Elizabeth
Hugh Botkin	31	Apr. 1801	Jan. 15, 1801	Hesther
Alijah Johnson	33	Oct. 1801	July 16, 1801	Elizabeth
Isaac Jones	34	Oct. 1801	June 12, 1801	(wife)
Moses Cavett	35	Jan. 1802	not dated	Agnes
John Montgomery	36	Jan. 1802	Dec. 18, 1801	Sally
Archibald Campbell	38	Apr. 1802	Sept. 28, 1801	Elizabeth
John Grills	39	Jan. 1803	July 22, 1802	

Blount County, Tennessee.

Records copied from the first Book of Wills and first Court Minute Book at Maryville Blount County, Tennessee,

Page	Name	Name of wife	Vol. 1 — (4) Date of document	Date of probate
2	Josias Martin	Agnes	May 22, 1795	Sept. Session 1795
6	Inv. George Moss	Jean P. 9	Dec. 1796	
10	Lucretia Gamble			Mar. term 1796 Wm. Gamble Adm.
10	Inv. Estate John Wallace			"
13	Sarah McCartee		Dec. 22, 1795	June 1796
15	John Gillespy	Elizabeth	Feb. 6, 1796	" 1796
22	Sale of Estate John McDonald			Nov. 1796 (Rachel McDonald Thomas Gillespy)
24	Adam Dunlap	Elizabeth	June 6, 1796	Nov. 1796
27	Inv. Wm. Upton			" (James Upton Adm.)
28	Joseph Likans (Inv.)			Jan. 19, 1797
30	Ebenezer Jones			" 5, 1797
42	John McKain	Agness	Oct. 9, 1798	Nov. 1798
44	Peter Bower	Kathy	Dec. 1798	
46	Joshua Tharp	Martha	Mar. 21, 1799	
48	Wm. Wallace	Sara	Jan. 11, 1799	Jan. term 1799
50	Samuel Majors	Mary	Feb. 10, 1800	Feb. 1800
52	Andrew Kee		Nov. 26, 1799	Feb. 1800 (John & Peter Kee Executors)

(N. B. Book skips from this Feb. 1800 to Monday, March 1834)

Court Record Book of Blount Co.—1795 to 1804—September Sessions—1795. The first Court of Pleas V Quarter Sessions for County of Blount was held at house of Abraham Wear the second Monday in September 1795. Present: William Wallace, William Lowry—Liver Alexander, James Scott who produced commissions of Peace from his Excellency, Gov. Blount. David Craig and George Ewing produced commission of Peace Wm. Wallace appointed Chairman of Court. John M. Kee appointed Clerk of Court. P. 7—Court was held at the house of John Craig, Dec. 14, 1795—Present: Wm. Wallace, Wm. Lowry, Thomas M. Cullock, John Trimble, David Craig, Will Hamilton, George Ewing, Andrew Bogle.

Court—2nd Monday in March 1796.

Vote of Court appointed Will Wallace, Judge.

Venire

Samuel Bogle	James Houston
Samuel McCommon	Richard Blair
John Rhea	Soloman McCampbell
John Mcaully	Jonathan Wear
Robert Boyd	William Glass
John Sherrel	John Miness
Warner Martin	James Montgomery
John Finley	Hugh Montgomery
John McCain	John Allison
Andrew Miller	James G. Alleher
Alex Montgomery	Soloman Mcaully
Joseph Colville	William Gillespy
George Caldwell	Will Henderson
George Berry	Will Gillespy
James Craig	Calep Carter
James Tedford	John Singleton
Henry Furgason	Will Stephenson
Will Adams	





THE REVOLUTIONARY SERVICES OF DAVID WEIR, HIS SON, WILLIAM WEIR, JOHN MILLER, AND MOSES McCOWN OF FISHING CREEK, SOUTH CAROLINA

By Miller Weir



DAVID WEIR was descended from James Weir, of Scotland, who was descended from Baltredus de Vere; the first of the Weir Scottish line, coming to Scotland from England in 1153, a younger son of an ancient and noble English family. Blackwood, Lesmahagow Parish, Lanarkshire, was the Scottish ancestral home of the Weir family. The above James Weir was proclaimed by King Charles II, October 8, 1681, in the following language: "Charles, by the grace of God, king of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, to our lovits greetings,—For as much as the persons underwritten, are by decret of the lords Commissioners of judiciary, forfeited in their lives, lands and goods for their treasonable rising in arms in the late rebellion at Bothwell bridge, *viz.*, James Weir, of Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire" (and others). "We hereby give and grant full power, authority and commission to pursue, take, apprehend, imprison, the fore said rebels and traitors wherever they can be found, and in case of resistance to pursue them to death by force of arms or drive them forth, etc."— (A Covenanter.)

"Given under our signet at Holyrood, the 8th day of Oct., 1681, and of our reign the 33rd year, signed—The King."

In 1684, a milder proclamation was issued against the Weirs of Lesmahagow, Lanarkshire. James Weir, the younger, Thomas Weir, brother of James the younger, Gavin Weir, Adam Weir and others. They were charged with being active offensive Covenanters—"Soldiers of the King were stationed in Blackwood Manor in 1684, the home of the Weir family." The Weirs fled from the persecutions of Claverhouse to the north of Ireland. Their property having been confiscated and they hunted out of Scotland, they took refuge in Ireland."—"County Antrim was known as the shelter of the hunted Covenanters."

Historian Hanna says, "Many of the Antrim, Ireland, Leases having fallen due in 1772, the tenants, all Protestants, were at once a whole country side, driven from their habitations, and saw their farms, which these sturdy Scots had in five generations reclaimed from the wilderness of Antrim, let by auction to the highest bidder, 100,000 pounds was asked in addition to the rents from the Protestants, they offered rent and interest on the 100,000 pounds, which was refused. The most substantial of the expelled, gathered their effects and sailed to join their country-men in the New World. Where the Scotch-Irish became known as the most bitter secessionist from England."

Smith's History of Pickens County, Alabama, speaks of "The Weirs of South Carolina, who were born in the north of Ireland, their ancestry were Protestant Irish. Which is as valuable an inheritance as an American need wish, they were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of the highest standing. Their standing is too well known to need eulogy."

These Scotch-Irish Presbyterian Covenanters, settled at Fishing Creek, in 1772. Headed by Rev. William Martin, they came from Ballymoney, County Antrim, Ireland, and had intended to land at Cape Cod, but were driven out of their course by a severe storm and landed on the coast of South Carolina. In this company, headed by Rev. William Martin, were the Weirs, the Millers, the Boydes, the McCowns, the Piggins, etc.

George Howe, in his history of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, says, "Wm. Martin and his Covenanters had ill getting their land, they expected to settle down all close together but they had to scatter and select land a considerable distance from each other, they were entitled to bounty land, one hundred acres for each head of family and fifty to each member, those who had means bought from the older settlers. The place selected for a Church was near the house now occupied by Mrs. James Barber Ferguson. It was a log building, burned by the British in 1780. The second Church was the Beaver Dam Church, on land now occupied by Stephen Ferguson."

Fishing Creek is a settlement about fifteen miles long and four miles wide, lying along Fishing Creek, in Chester County, South Carolina, all historic ground. Hardly an acre but had been the scene of some interesting Revolutionary event; Rocky Creek, Catawba River

and Fishing Creek are there. The country is rolling, beautiful to the eye, with a general atmosphere of peace and plenty. On every side are comfortable homes and well-cultivated farms, the land appears good cotton land, which is the chief farming industry. The old churches and graveyards are many. Revolutionary events crowd thick along Fishing Creek; here is "Cornwallis' Road," there is where Tarleton defeated the Americans, here is a tree on which a Tory was hung.

"Hopping" John Miller and one Wylie were captured by the British while taking a message from Colonel Lacy to General Morgan, though Miller by the way was not captured. "As they rode along, they saw that they were being pursued by British troopers; after riding for some time, Wylie's horse gave out. Miller said to Wylie, 'Let's fight,' but Wylie said it was useless to make a stand against such large numbers. Miller then caused his horse to jump a wall and escaped; Wylie was captured." (See "Women of the Revolution," by Mrs. Ellet.)

The General Anderson named in the Revolutionary War was an ancestor of R. A. Anderson, now living upon a part of the "Old David Weir plantation." The grave of David Weir in Paul's graveyard is near the Anderson home, on the David Weir land. His gravestone is marked "David Weir, Born December 25th, 1730, Died January 13th, 1821, Age 90 years, 18 days. The David Weir home is now known as the Gasaway place, being a log house covered with weather boards.

Overlooking the valley of Fishing Creek are the cornerstones only of the Beaver Dam Church, built before 1788. It went out of existence in 1835. Family

history says that this David Weir was brought home wounded from the battle field of Cowpens and recovered. This David Weir had a grandson David who was the son of William Weir, this grandson was wounded at Eutaw Springs and died soon afterwards from his wounds. Stub entries to Indents, issued in payment of claims against South Carolina, growing out of the Revolution, for Militia duty performed, says, "Paid to David Weir (Indexed Wier) 10 pounds sterling, for 100 days' militia duty, as per account audited.—Issued 2nd November 1784, No. 470, Book L, by A. S. Salley, Jr., Secy. of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

William Weir, the son of David Weir the Covenanter, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, came to Fishing Creek in 1772 with the David Weir family. Married before 1777, to Susannah Miller, who was a sister of Revolutionary soldier, John Miller. William Weir and wife Susannah Miller are buried at Paradise, Kentucky. On her grave stone is inscribed "Susannah the best of Mothers."

William Weir at one time returned home from the Revolutionary army, to make shoes for his family and his son David took his place. This David, son of William and grandson of the Revolutionary soldier, David Weir, was severely wounded in the battle at Eutaw Springs and was taken a prisoner to Charleston. His mother Susannah Miller Weir went to Charleston and procured his release; she took him home in a cart seventy miles, but he died from the effects of his wounds several months afterwards. William Weir (indexed Ware) served in Capt. Isaac Ross' troop in 2nd Reg. State Dragoons, commanded

by Charles Myddleton, Sumpter's Brigade. And saw service in the "Upper Country" engagements. See in Congressional Library, Washington, D. C., documents relating to the History of South Carolina During the Revolutionary War, by A. S. Salley, Jr., Columbia, S. C., page 83. William (Ware) Weir. "Pay roll of Capt. Isaac Ross' troop, 2nd Reg. State Dragoons, commanded by Charles Myddleton, 18th April, 1782. William (Ware) Weir, Camden Dist. Privt. When commenced—May—time served ten months." Also see "Stub entries to Indents issued in payment of claims against South Carolina." Growing out of the Revolution. By A. S. Salley, Jr., Columbia, S. C., page 189, No. 419, Lib. M. "Issued 1st Oct. 1784 to Mr. William (Ware) Weir, late Private in Ross' troop, Myddleton Reg., Sumpter's Brigade of State troops, 94 pounds sterling being the amount of pay and bounty due him for services in troop." The name of Weir is pronounced Ware in South Carolina and Kentucky and spelled Wier and Ware.

Revolutionary soldier William Weir had six children. William, Jr., was his eldest son. James Weir, another son, went from South Carolina to Greenville, Kentucky, in 1798. He was born in 1777, married Ann Cowman Rumsey on November 13, 1814. She was born in 1792, died 1838. James Weir died in Greenville, Kentucky, August 9, 1845, and is buried in the Weir cemetery there. He became very wealthy for that day. A merchant, banker and most highly esteemed, Kentucky history states.

"Hopping" John Miller, who was lame of a leg, was born in County Antrim, Ireland. A Covenanter, he came to Fishing Creek in 1772 in the company headed by Rev. Wm. Martin. He was

born about 1754, died after July 20, 1818. Married Mary McCown about 1782. She was the daughter of Revolutionary soldier Moses (Ferocious) McCown. Mary McCown was 94 years old when she died. They had three sons: John, whose descendants are in Paducah, Kentucky; Cyrus, whose descendants are in Mississippi, and Samuel Adolphus, the grandfather of the writer. This son John was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his widow received a pension.

"John Miller, of South Carolina, Chester District, joined the army of the Revolution at the beginning of the war, served until peace was declared. Came home with broken health, was ever after a disabled sufferer. Died after a number of years from the effects of hardships and exposures during the war, left a widow who lived until about 1852 or 3."

"Hopping" John Miller appears to have been somewhat of a humorist, and had a good deal of dash and dare-devil. Mrs. Ellet, in her "Women of the Revolution," speaks of him as "Brave 'Hopping' John Miller." "He would load behind a log or tree and then step out, and after deliberately taking aim, would say, 'May God speed the bullet.'" He was a fine shot. "The British were in a log house. General Sumpter offered a reward of \$4000 to anyone who would fire the house. 'Hopping' John Miller, with confidence in Providence and the justice of the cause, assisted by a few others of his own stamp, piled brush against the house and 'Hopping' John set fire to it, but a rain came up, put out the fire, and Sumpter withdrew."

Hon. Washington Gardner, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., in a letter to the writer, dated Feb. 1, 1922, says:

Rev. War Section
In reply, refer to Record Division.
3-1865

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF PENSIONS
WASHINGTON

February 1, 1922.

Mr. Miller Weir,
Jacksonville, Ill.

Sir:

In response to your letter dated the 9th ultimo, you are advised that it appears from the papers in the Revolutionary War pension claim S. File No. 38,950 that John Miller served as follows: In Thompson's South Carolina Rangers about one year, no details of service given.

That early in 1776 he enlisted as a Sergeant in Captain William Brown's Company in Colonel's Thomas Sumter and Henderson's South Carolina Regiment, and served eighteen months.

That after his discharge from the latter service, he went as Adjutant of a Corps of militia to the South, and served under Gen. Williamson; that he went as a volunteer to Charleston when it was besieged and was taken prisoner there; that he afterwards served as Adjutant of Colonel Lacy's Regiment of militia, and as First Lieutenant in the State troops under General Sumter until a short time before peace was declared, and was in the battles of Sullivan's Island, Hanging Rock, King's Mountain, Fishing Creek, Blackstocks and Eutaw Springs.

He was allowed pension on an application executed July 20, 1818, while residing in Chester District, South Carolina.

There is no data as to his family, other than a reference to two sons, Cyrus A., a resident of Mississippi in 1850, is the only one whose name is stated.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) WASHINGTON GARDNER,
Commissioner.

When on a visit to Chester, South Carolina, I obtained a great deal of information in regard to Moses (the Ferocious) McCown. Samuel Thomas McCown, a prominent citizen of Chester, is a descendant of Moses McCown.

Moses McCown appears to have been a "Bad man from Fishing Creek." A good man for Tories and Hessians to let

alone. At the same time a Christian of most honest convictions. He had enough sons (seven) to undertake most anything, and I think there was nothing he would not undertake for the American cause. He hated Tories and Hessians with most intensely healthy hatred: The only good ones to him were dead ones. The depredations of the Hessians justified his hatred and efforts to rid the county of them. He was known as "death to Hessians." In superlative expression, it was said that "Moses McCown had to be locked up to keep him from killing Tories and Hessians during the Revolution." One of the incidents told is as follows: At that time the Hessians were doing great damage in that section of the country. Moses McCown was appointed local Provost Marshal; he and his seven sons, captured a little squad of Hessians (the number not now known) and took them home and locked them in the "Smoke-House." Moses then went in and had family prayers, he being a most devout as well as a determined man. After reading a chapter in the Bible and offering prayer, his mind appears to have been made up and he went out and told the Hessians to prepare to meet their Maker. As, when the

hour arrived that evil spirits left the earth their souls would go hence. As the day dawned he lined the Hessians up and said to his sons, "My sons thrust them through," and his sons thrust them through and their souls went hence.

Moses McCown was the father of Mary McCown, who became the wife of Revolutionary soldier John Miller. The grave of Moses McCown is on a hill in Chester County near Chester, South Carolina. His Revolutionary record is well known and remembered in Chester County.

See "Stub Entries to Indents Issued in Payment of Claims Against South Carolina. Growing Out of the Revolution." Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr., Secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C. "No. 285, Book L, page 46. Issued 13th Oct., 1784, to Moses McCown for thirteen pounds five shillings and eight pence, half penny sterling, for 93 days' militia duty as per account audited."

David Weir and his son William, and Moses McCown and his son-in-law, John Miller certainly rendered an honorable account of themselves during the Revolutionary War, and should be given their place among American patriots.



D. A. R. FLAG CODE PAMPHLET

Those desiring a Flag Code Pamphlet, published by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, can secure copies from Mrs. John Miller Horton, National Chairman of the Committee on Correct Use of the Flag, 477 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, New York. The price is \$8.00 a thousand copies.

STATE CONFERENCES

INDIANA

The Twenty-third annual Conference of the Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution, met at the Greystone Hotel, in Bedford, October 9, 10 and 11, 1923. We knew this was to be a fine Conference from the time of our arrival, for the hospitality of the John Wallace Chapter, the courtesy of the hotel management and the preparation of our State Regent assured success. This was our State Regent's first Conference; she has the distinction of being the youngest daughter of Indiana who has served as State Regent. Many honors were bestowed upon her by the Press Club and other organizations with which she has been affiliated, and it was the privilege of the State Conference to show appreciation of her work by placing her name on the "honor roll" of those giving \$100. for the endowment fund of the William Harrison Home.

The opening session of the Conference was held Tuesday evening at the High School Auditorium. Miss Myrtle Armstrong sounded the bugle call, and Mrs. Carrie Windstandley led the processional. Mrs. James Fowler, past Librarian-General, led in the salute to the Flag, and the State Regent, Mrs. Henry B. Wilson, called the Conference to order. The invocation was given by Dr. D. T. Scott, followed by a gracious welcome by the Regent of the John Wallace Chapter, Mrs. Carrie Owen Dye; Mrs. Charles Ross, Vice-State Regent, responding. The address of the evening was given by Senator James E. Watson, with the "Constitution" as his theme. Mrs. Henry A. Beck, our own Vice-President General from Indiana, introduced the honor guests.

Wednesday morning the work of the Conference began in earnest. The State Regent presided at all sessions. All State Officers, but two detained by illness, were present, and nearly all of the seventy Chapters had delegates. The honor guests of this Conference were Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, our beloved President General; Mrs. Alfred Brosseau, Treasurer-General; Mrs. Charles E. Herrick, State Regent of Illinois; Mrs. F. F. H. Calhoun, past State Regent of South Carolina; Mrs. Henry A. Beck, Vice President General from Indiana; and United States Senator James E. Watson.

All reports of officers, chairmen of committees and chapter regents, brought out the fine work of the Chapters. The business sessions

began and ended at the appointed time. The special features of the afternoon session were the reports of the William Henry Harrison Endowment Fund, and presentations of Tamassee Scholarships. A Memorial Service was conducted by Mrs. James Waugh at the opening of the session. Indiana is raising a \$10,000 endowment fund, the interest to be used in restoring and preserving the historic mansion of the first territorial Governor of the State, William Henry Harrison, the home now being purchased by the Francis Vigo Chapter of Vincennes. Indiana has responded to the call for the reprinting of the Manual, and will support the work of the National Society along historical lines.

All State officers were re-elected. Mrs. Theodore D. Craven, State Registrar and Genealogist, who has served the State faithfully for seven years, requested to be relieved from her duties, and Mrs. Frederick Bates of Richmond was elected State Registrar.

The social features of Wednesday were a discussion breakfast, at the Greystone hotel, for those interested in the work of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. John Downing Johnson, State Director presiding, and the State Regent giving a short talk.

Wednesday evening preceding the arrival of the President General, the Frances Vigo Chapter presented an historical ballet, showing in pictures such historical characters as "Alice of Old Vincennes," "Tecumseh and his Squaw," "Madame Godare," "Francis Vigo," and "Mrs. William Henry Harrison." This was under the direction of Mrs. O. W. Jones, a teacher in Vincennes University, and was much appreciated. Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun gave an interesting talk of the Tamassee School, a D. A. R. School, which Indiana Daughters are supporting. The arrival of the President General, accompanied by the Treasurer General, Mrs. Brosseau, was the climax of the evening's program. Mrs. Cook, President General, made a most inspiring address on "Be of Your Century." A short musical program followed by Indianapolis artists — Mr. and Mrs. Freidmoor — and the evening program closed with a short talk by the Treasurer General.

Thursday morning's business session was made doubly interesting by the presence and informal talks of our National Officers. Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, President General, added much to the enthusiasm, and the splendid

spirit of co-operation that was evident throughout the sessions. Mrs. Brosseau gave an instructive talk on the work at Ellis Island.

Many delegates, at the close of the Conference, visited the famous springs at West Baden and French Lick, transported by auto, through the kindness of the Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs, whose courtesy all through the Conference, had so ably assisted the John Wallace Chapter in the hospitality so generously bestowed upon its guests. Indiana Daughters of the American Revolution will not forget the Conference of 1923, and carried to their Chapters and homes, with the splendid souvenir programs, the spirit of cooperation and enthusiasm that will make possible the work of the New Year.

(MRS. HARVEY) MARTHA TUCKER MORRIS
State Historian.

NORTH CAROLINA

The North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution held their 23rd State Meeting on November 7, 8 and 9, 1923, in the Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C. The Central Council, which is composed of representatives from the five Chapters in Charlotte, acted as Hospitality Committee. The Conference was signally honored in having as its guest Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, our President General and Mrs. William S. Walker, Organizing Secretary General.

The meeting was called to order on the evening of November 7th by the State Regent. The Daughters were welcomed to Pinehurst by the Hon. Robert N. Page, a brother of the late Ambassador to England. Miss Jesse Rogers of Waynesville responded. The president or a representative from each organization in the State brought greetings, and each expressed the earnest desire to cooperate with the North Carolina Daughters.

Brig. Gen. J. A. Bowley, very aptly termed "a maker of present day history," was presented to the Conference. By special request he delivered an address on Americanism, setting forth startling conditions and appealing to the 99% pure Anglo-Saxon blood of North Carolina to uphold the glory of our Nation.

Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, our President General, made a stirring impromptu speech after hearing General Bowley, followed by a splendid address, which proved the feature of the evening.

The Conference had an unusually large representation, thirty-one of our thirty-nine Chapters being represented. The report of the State Regent showed unusual activity along all lines, especially that of marking historic spots and

graves of Revolutionary Soldiers. Excellent reports from officers, Chapter Regents and chairman of standing committees were given. Mrs. J. Eugene Reilly served as our efficient parliamentarian. A telegram of sympathy was sent to Mrs. Rufus Gwynn, our recording secretary, who was prevented from coming because of death in her family.

Much emphasis was placed on patriotic education. Mrs. Heath, Vice President General from North Carolina, spoke interestingly on the Southern Industrial Institute; Mrs. Hubbard spoke on Crossnore, our Mountain School. It was voted to establish a loan fund at the North Carolina College for Women. Many helpful suggestions were given to us by our Organizing Secretary General, Mrs. William S. Walker, throughout the Conference. Work for the North Carolina Memorial at Valley Forge was enthusiastically launched.

Loyal support was pledged to the interests of the State Constitution House at Halifax. The Convention affirmed its desire to cooperate in every way consistent with the policies and principles of our organization in using motion pictures more effectively for upbuilding the Nation's life.

Mrs. Ralph Van Landingham was elected librarian; Miss Jenn Winslow Coltrane was endorsed as candidate for vice-president-general.

The State Regent asked Mrs. John Van Landingham to speak on the Constitution of the United States, giving a resumé of the address that she had previously made before Liberty Hall Chapter, Charlotte, N. C., September 14, 1923, and later at a meeting of the Third District in North Carolina. The resolution which followed this address was an important event of our State Meeting. At the close of Mrs. Van Landingham's speech our President General said:

"I would like to express my appreciation of the thought Mrs. Van Landingham has placed before us this morning. I would further appreciate it if a resolution could be presented to Congress from our National Society and I with this suggestion to come first from the Daughters of North Carolina."

At the request of the President-General, the resolution had her consent and approval.

Mrs. Van Landingham's speech was a clever resumé of the Constitution of the United States, especially where the latter touched upon the office of the President of the United States and the Chief Executive's arduous duties. The resolution, given below, closely follows the points brought out by Mrs. Van Landingham:

INASMUCH as the people of the American Nation during recent administrations have been forced to realize, with sadness, the effects of the strenuousness of the duties of the office of Chief Executive of the United States, and

WHEREAS, upon the lamented death of President Warren G. Harding the Press of the Country styled the office "A man-killing job," and

WHEREAS, with a nation yearly expanding its interests, at home and abroad, these duties may, of necessity, increase rather than diminish,

THEREFORE be it resolved:

That the D. A. R. of North Carolina, in State Conference assembled at Pinehurst Nov. 9, 1923, do, — with the expressed approval of the President General, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, — most respectfully petition the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution,

1st. To memorialize earnestly the Congress of the United States to use their authority to release the Chief Executive of the appointive power over inferior officers, — as provided by that section of the Constitution which says: "Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of law or in the Heads of Departments."

2nd. That the National Society also petition the Congress of the United States to consider and formulate some plan or system which shall further relieve the Presidential Office of many of its most exacting details, that the physical strength and mental vigor of the occupant may be conserved for the very highest duties of President of this great Republic.

MRS. CHARLES W. TILLET,
State Regent.

RESUME OF WORK ON THE PILGRIM MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

The 29th (1920) Continental Congress adopted a resolution that our National Society join in the 300th celebration of the landing of the Pilgrims in 1620 at Plymouth, Mass., and that the National Board of Management be empowered to take action.

The National Board acted favorably on the suggestion of Mrs. George Maynard Minor, then President General, that the National Society erect a fountain in Plymouth, Mass., in honor of the Pilgrim Mothers, each state to be asked to contribute a proportionate amount of this sum. The cost of the fountain was not to exceed \$25,000.

Further details of the plan were left to a Committee, appointed by the President General, who, accompanied by the members of her Committee, on November 10, 1920, went to Plymouth to view three sites which had been proposed to them by the Tercentenary Commission of Massachusetts. At its meeting on De-

cember 21, 1921, the Memorial Fountain Committee appointed a Finance Committee in accordance with the vote of the Board, to raise the necessary \$25,000. This fund, completed in 1922, by transfer from the painting account is now available.

The architects selected by the Committee for the erection of the fountain are McKim, Mead and White.

Several sites have been under consideration and it was thought at different times a suitable one for the fountain had been secured. However, owing to local complications in the town of Plymouth, the matter has been delayed. The present status is, that the first site considered appears now to be available, but we are waiting to hear from the Commissioners.

LORA HAINES COOK,
President General.

To Contributors — Please observe carefully the following rules:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written or typewritten. Do not use pencil.
2. All queries must be short and to the point.
3. All queries and answers must be signed and sender's address given.
4. In answering queries give date of magazine and number and signature of query.
5. Only answers containing proof are requested. Unverified family traditions will not be published.

All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes accompanied by the number of the query and its signature. The right is reserved to print information contained in the communication to be forwarded.

EDITH ROBERTS RAMSBURGH

GENEALOGICAL EDITOR

The Portner, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS

10651. MORSE.—Nathaniel Morse, 1728-1781, married 11 Oct. 1749, Mary Morgan. Ref:—National Society Daughters of Founders & Patriots of America, Year Book 1913, No. 124.—*Mrs. Dorothy Van Hoesen Whitcomb*, 5759 Georgia Ave., Washington, D. C.

11690a. BOONE.—The certificate of marriage of Squire Boone, Jr. is framed and hangs in Rowan County, N. C. Court House, as recorded his wife's name was Jane Van Cleft.—*Mrs. H. Benge Simmons*, Chestertown, Maryland.

11690. MORGAN.—In James Graham's "Life of General Daniel Morgan of The Virginia Line" he says Morgan's parentage was unknown and that Gen. Morgan never mentioned his fam to his friends. The Sarah Morgan who Squire Boone Sr. was prob not the aunt of Gen. Morgan.

11960a. BOONE.—Squire Boone, Jr. b Berks Co., nr Reading, Pa. (not Bucks Co., tho the first 3 or 4 chil were b in Bucks, the rest in Berks) 1744, d in Harrison Co., Ind Aug. 1815; m 8 Aug. 1765 Jane Van Cleave (Cleft) b 16 Oct. 1749 in N. J. dau of Aaron Van Cleave from Holland. She d at the home of her son Enoch Morgan Boone, Otter Creek, Ky. 10 March 1829. Their ch were Jonathan b 30 Aug. 1766 m Mrs. Catherine Rice Fullenwider & d 1837; Moses b 23 Feb. 1769 m 20 Dec. 1786 Hannah, dau of Samuel Boone d 8 Mch. 1852; Isaiah b 13 Mch. 1772 living 1846; Sarah b 26 Sept. 1774 m 1 Mch. 1790/1 John Wilcox d 1847; Enoch Morgan b 16 Oct. 1777 m Eliza (Lucy?) Goldman b 8 Feb. 1798 d Feb. 1852. These names & dates are taken from "The Boone Family" by Hazel Atterbury Spraker. All ch were b on Yadkin River, N. C. Neither Daniel nor Squire were actually Rev. soldiers but 1813 in recognition

of their services in Border Warfare during that period Congress passed resolutions giving them the honor & standing of such. See "Pioneer Families of Missouri" by Bryan & Rose. Squire Boone Jr. was a "pensioner of Ky who gave valuable civil service & was wounded in the defense at Boonesborough."—*Mrs. Anna D. R. Keith*, Richmond, Ky.

1149. CALHOUN.—Mrs. Catherine Calhoun, wid. & her ch, James, Wm. Ezekiel Patrick & Mary, came from Donegal, Ireland. Patrick Calhoun's 1st w was Miss Craighead, dau of the Rev. Alexandren, no chil. Patrick's 2nd w was Martha Caldwell. Their chil were James Calhoun m Sarah Caldwell Martin; Catherine m Rev. Moses Waddel; Wm. m Catherine Jenna de Graffenreid, John Caldwell m Floride Calhoun, his cousin; Patrick m Nancy Needham de Graffenreid, sis of his bro Wm.'s wife.—*Mrs. W. D. Cowdey*, Arlington, Georgia.

10566d. BARTHOLOMEW.—Wm. Bartholomew b 1640 Ipswich, m in Roxbury Mary, dau of Capt. Isaac & Elinor Porter Johnson. Their dau Abigail b 8 Dec. 1672, was taken by the Indians at the Hatfield Raid 1677, ransomed with 12 others 1678, mar 1st 11 Jan. 1691/2 (4th marriage entry on record in Woodstock, Conn.) Jos Frizzell of Woodstock son of James of Roxbury. He d 13 May 1704 & she m 2nd 1709 Samuel Paine (Stephen 2, Stephen 1) She d in Woodstock 15 Jan. 1732. Frizzell Chil were John, Sarah, Abigail, Hannah, Joseph, Ebenezer, Benj., Mary.—*Mrs. J. A. Gristwold*, 733 S 2nd, Missoula, Mont.

10608. NORWOOD.—John was the f of William Norwood. He made during the year 1796 three deeds of gifts to his chil:—Nathaniel, Williamson Polly, Eliz., Isham, Littleberry Bluford, Lovinia Floyd, & Nancy. Also deeds to "my last w Nancy Norwood"

and "my son-in-law Allen Glover" Toliver Bostick made trustee of Nancy's property. Wm. & Nancy Smith administered on his estate 1800. These facts are recorded in the Clerk's Office, Edgefield, S. C. Book 1796. John Norwood's Rev. rec is given in "Gibbes Documentary Hist. of S. C. p 179. His name appears in the list of soldiers in the Volunteer Co. at Ninety-Six. Name of 1st w not given. Mrs. Susan B. Hill, Edgefield, S. C.

10626. FELTON.—Appendix C. pp 245-6 "Felton Family" by C. Felton, John Horn b 1602, freeman Salem 1631, mar Ann—& had 8 or more chil. was Deacon of ch 50 years. Some of his desc. dropped the H from name leaving it Orne. 1st bapt recorded in Salem was Re-compense Orne in 1736. Deacon Horn's ch were John Jr. m 1667 Mary Clark, 8ch; Symond bp 1649 m 1675, wid Rebecca Stevens, 2ch; Joseph m 1677 Ann Thompson; Benj, bp 1654 m bef 1684; Eliz. m—Gardner; Mary m—Smith; Jehoadan m—Hervy; Ann m Nathaniel Felton, Jr. Ref:—Felton Family p 13, Vital Records of Salem vol. 1, p 450, "Ann Horne, dau of John bp 22-1 mo 1657." She m 15 Aug. 1655 Nathaniel Felton, Jr. & d 1733 ae 78. They lived nr Felton Hill, Salem where he was Constable 1721. His will dated 6 July 1731, proved 1733/4 named his s Skelton, exec. It ment. w Ann, sis Eliz. Watkins, chil. Skelton b 1712 m Hepsibah Sheldon; John m 1709 Mary Pitman of Marblehead; Ebenezer m abt 1710 Mehitable—; Jonathon m 1718 Rebecca Needham; Daniel m Sarah—; Margaret m—Sheldon; Sarah m 1720 David Marsh; Mary. See Felton Family p 13.—Mrs. J. W. Fairing, 307 E. Otterman St., Greensburg, Pa.

10662. TOBY.—Thos. Tobey emig to Mass 1644, d 1709 m 1651 Martha Knott. Their s Samuel b Sandwich, Mass d 1734 m 1678 Abiah Fish & their s Zacheus b 1703 d 1798 m 1726 Sarah Pope & were the parents of Rev. Zacheus Toby b Sandwich, Mass 21, Dec. 1734 d Butternuts, N. Y. 3 Mch 1833. Mar 1st 1756 Anna Sampson b 1736 d 1758 Their only ch was Zacheus b 1757 m 1778 Mary Gifford. Rev. Zacheus Tobey was a mem. of Capt. Kempton's Co., Col. Freeman's Regt. enlisted 27 Sept. 1777 serving till Oct. 29. During this period he was sent on a secret mission to R. I. After Rev. he removed to Butternuts, N. Y. where he was a Baptist minister for years dying at the age of 99 years. Ref. for service Mass Soldiers & Sailors Vol. 15 p 806.—Eleanor F. Gibson, Sheldon, Iowa.

10669. JUDD.—Uriah Judd b 28 Dec. 1713 m 1st 20 Dec. 1744 Mabel Bidwel who d 25 Aug. 1745, he m 2nd 19 Feb. 1747 Mercy dau of Samuel Seymour & his w Hannah, dau of

Thos. North. He removed to Pittsfield, Mass. 1679 & to Lenox 1774 where both d leaving 6 chil. Uriah who m 1st Lucy Miller, 2nd Eliz. Brattle; Mehitable m Benj. Bush of Sheffield; Samuel mar Naomi dau of Luke Noble of Pittsfield; Benj. m Keziah Jacobs of Northbury parish, Conn.; Mercy m Rufus Parker of Lenox; Molly b 7 May 1761 m Titus Parker of Lenox she was living 1850.—Nettie C. Smith, Cheshire, Conn.

11686. NEWTON.—See Wrentham, Mass. Vital Records for birth of a David Newton & compare with this following date of birth. David Newton of Hartford, Vt. was b 25 March 1753 & d at Hartford, Vt. 29 Dec. 1839 aged 86. The record as found in the Family Bible is as follows:—David b 25 Mch 1753 m 16 Sept. 1773 Mary Hazen b 11 Sept. 1754. 16 chil. p 474, Mrs. Leonard's "Newton Genealogy" gives Hannah Newton b 10 Apr 1777 at Princeton, Mass. m at Princeton 17 Jan. 1803 Calvin Wilder of Stirling, Mass. b at Lancaster, Mass. 4 May 1778. The fam. removed to Vt. or N. H. This may give you a clue to Nancy Wilder, w of Sheldon Newton. There were Wilders in Lancaster, Groton & Leominster, Mass. consult the Vital Records.—Miss Eliza T. Newton, 1766 Northampton St., Holyoke, Mass.

1171a. HULL.—Benj. Hull, 1782-1855, of Sussex Co., N. J. & Ohio, son of John Hull & Susan Vaughn, was mar 1st 1804 to Eliz. Smith, 1783-1841, dau of Japheth Smith & his w Polly or Eliz. Harrison. Benj. Hull m 2nd 9 Oct. 1842 Nancy McWhorter Meek, wid of Nathan Meek. In the second war with Eng. he ser. from Sept. 17 to Nov. 30, 1812 in Capt. Peter Cole's Co., Col. Joseph Jackson's Sussex Co., N. J. Regt of Detailed Militia. Shortly after he removed to Niagara Co., N. Y. & from thence to Delaware Co., Ohio. His dau Eliz. Hull b 1819 d 4 July 1861, m 1839 Jacob Darner. Ref:—"The Hull Family in America."—Mrs. Cortez Brown, 1128 W. 14 St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

11700a. CHENOWETH. — John Chenoweth came from Land's End, Cornwall, Eng. instead of Wales. The Chenoweths have lived there for centuries, the old Manor House built abt 1540 is still standing & is one of the show places of Cornwall today. John Chenoweth came to America abt 1700 and his son Richard married Elizabeth Rodgers, 1695 in Menage, Cornwall. Their chil were Arthur b 1716 d 1802, married Mary Smith, granddaughter of Charles Calvert, 3rd Lord Baltimore; Richard; and two daughters, one of whom married a Dorsey and the other a Cecil. Arthur & Mary Smith Chenoweth had chil. John b 1737, Samuel, Richard, Thomas, Arthur Jr. b 1752, Hannah

and Ruth. Both John and Arthur, Jr. were in the Revolution.—*Mrs. H. H. Blair*, 1014 7th St., Charleston, Ill.

10412. HARRIS.—Martha (Patty) Harris was the daughter of James & Polly Roach Harris & gr dau of Asa & Faith McCall Harris, called of Pittsfield, Mass., though any residence there is incapable of proof from records. Asa Harris of Harris Hill, in the Twp of Clarence, Erie Co., N. Y., was the oldest son of Asa of Pittsfield. Both he & his bro James were born in Lebanon, Conn. The latter died in Buffalo 14 Jan. 1822. Quite a complete record of his desc. appears in the genealogy "James Harris and His Descendants pub 1878" but of Asa there is no record except his birth 18 April 1762. He served a short time of service in the N. Y. Militia from what is now Columbia County. In 1790 Asa Harris, Jr. appears as head of a household in Canaan, with wife Lydia—and one son. The son was Asa Pitts Harris who came to Erie Co. (then part of Niagara Co.) with his father in 1807 & settled between Williamsville & Clarence on what is still known as "Harris Hill" July 1812 Asa P. buried his 25 year old wife Betsey Stephens & Dec. 15 1812 Asa the father died aged 54 according to the headstone in Harris Hill Cemetery. This proved to be a stumbling block as it made the year of his birth 1758, but a family record & a newspaper notice at the time of his death give his age as fifty instead of fifty-four. In January letters of Administration were issued to Lydia & Asa P. Harris & later guardians were appointed for the minor children, two of whom were married daughters; Betsey Daniels, Polly Black, Lena, Lewis, Sally, Alma, Fanny & Pamela. Betsey wife of Henry Daniels d 3 Nov. 1830 in her 37th year. In Clarence 20 Feb. 1824 Fanny Harris aged 13 died. She was the daughter of the Late Asa Esq. What became of the other children? Asa P. Harris (Capt. in the War of 1812) married 2ndly 27 Feb. 1814 Mary Merrill & their chil were Christena, Sophia, Emily, Asa P., & Lydia A. He is said to have died in Akron, O abt 1831. His widow married Peter Eves, 2 Apr. 1832. Most of these dates are from mss. records belonging to the Buffalo Hist. Society.—*Mrs. George A. Wallace*, 750 7th St., Buffalo, N. Y.

10480a. REGAN.—I am descendant of Richard Regan of Robeson Co., N. C. & would be glad to exchange Regan data.—*Mrs. J. D. Harvey*, Monticello, Ga.

10582. DULL.—John Dull was b in Moore Twp., Northampton Co., Pa. & resided there at time of the Rev. Capt. Rundio's Company was composed of residents of that section.—*Chas. R. Roberts*, 520 N 6th, Allentown, Pa.

10650. SIMMONS.—Tabitha Simmons m 28 Dec. 1787 George Phelps & removed from Henry Co., Ky. to Madison Co. to live on land gained by George Phelps while in Fort Boonesborough 1776-79. She named her eldest son Samuel. Her sis Susannah Simmons mar George's bro Josiah Phelps. Samuel Simmons was I think from Albemarle Co., Va. Would like to correspond with Simmons descendants.—*Mrs. J. W. Caperton*, Richmond, Ky.

10699. LEWIS.—Thos., son of John Lewis & Margaret Lynn b 1718 m Jane dau of Wm. Strother of Stafford Co., Va. 1749. Chil. John b 1749 unmar; Margaret Ann b 1751 m 1st—McClanahan, 2nd Wm. Bowyer; Agatha b 1753 m 1st Capt John Frogg, 2nd John Stuart; Jane b 1755 m Thos. Hughes; Andrew; Thomas Mary b 1762 m John McElhany; Eliz. b 1765 m Thos. M. Gilmer; & was the mother of Gov. R. Gilmer; Ann b 1767 m A. M. Douthat; 2nd Mr. French; Frances b 1769 m Layton Yancey; Chas b 1772 m Miss Yancey; Sophia b 1775 m John Carthrea; Wm. Benj. b 1778 m Miss M. Hite. All the sons except the two youngest were in the Rev. Ref.;—Tandy's Lewis & Kindred Families, p 180 & Wm. T. Lewis' Family.—*Mrs. C. W. Pettigrew Lewis*, 519 W. 5th Ave, Pine Bluff, Ark.

11530a. SPENCE.—From the records of Orange & Culpeper Counties Va. I have the following:—Alexander Spence mar Sarah Head & their sons were Henry, David, Benj., Isaac & James. Benjamin served in the 5th Va. Regt.—*Miss Lettie L. Marks*, Hartford, Ky.

11571. BELL-BOYD.—Robert Bell's 1st w was Katherine Walker of Maryland. Will be glad to corres. regarding records of family.—*C. K. Hill*, Harriman, Tenn.

11671. BELL.—I have an old record that states Robert Bell was born 5 Feb. 1765, Co. Down, Ireland. Susan Bell was b 8 June 1771 m 5 Mch 1790 John Henry in Co., Down, Ireland, by Rev. Joseph Lyttle.—*Mrs. W. J. Carmichael*, Fullerton, Calif.

11671. BELL.—Robt. Bell b abt 1731, N. Car., Ireland or Scot. mar Jane Bean. Their s Wm. Bell b 25 Dec. 1759 Rowan Co., N. C. m 17 June 1855 Gallatin, Tenn. m prob in Rowan Co., N. C. Sarah, dau of John McGuire & Polly Brandon, b 11 May 1768. Their chil were Jane Bell b 12 Dec. 1785 m 1804 Stephen White; Mary b 5 Dec. 1786 m 1811 Richard Bennett; Robt. b 19 Mch 1789 m 1816 Margaret McGrady; John b 12 Dec. 1790 unmar; Eliz. b 4 Nov. 1792 m 1814 Wm. T. Bennett; Alfred b 16 Aug. 1794 m 1821 Jane Graham Haynie; Hyrum b 5 Oct. 1796; Eli b 1 Aug. 1798 m 1820 Sarah O. Rucker.—*Mrs. Geo. L. Zundel*, 1604 Ruby St., Pullman, Washington.

QUERIES.

11761. BELL-ROBINSON-PAGE.—Wish to corres with desc. of Francis Bell, Thos. Bell & James Bell who were b & d in Carteret Co., N. C. Also with desc of Maj. John Robinson & his w Katherine Page.—*Mrs. N. B. Mann, Glen Allen, Miss.*

11762. SHEPARD-CROWLEY-GREEN-BUCK.—Would like to corres with anyone having infor of the following:—Sabra Shephard of Conn. who m 1785 Fred. Steele of Hartford, Conn; Jeremiah Crowley came to Amer. from Ireland bef French and Indian War. His dau Margaret m 1784 James Green b 14 Jan 1750 in Durham, Stratford Co., N. H.; John Buck of Saybrook, Conn, whose dau Sarah b 17 Sept. 1772 Queensbury, N. Y. m Elias Hall 13 July 1797.

(a) OSTROM-SANSEBAUGH.—Wanted ances of Henry Ostrom b 1745 & of his w Sarah Sansebaugh.

(b) SCHRYVER.—Wanted ances of Peter A. Schryver b 1780 m 1801 Catherine Wigg b 1780. Also of John Peter Schryver who m Ann Barbara Schever, also gen of Albartus Schriver who m 1767 Margaret Freyling b 1751.—*J. W. M.*

11763. ROYSTER.—Wanted ances of Littlebury Royster who lived in New Kent Co., va 1780-1813, afterwards removing to Ky. Wanted also n of his w & date of their m. Their ch were Mitchell, Nathaniel, Dr. John Woodson, Susan, m—Waddill; Eliz m—Carter; Mary m Hugh Massie & moved to Ky. Wanted also relationship of this Littlebury Royster to Littlebury Royster, vestryman of Antrim Parish, Halifax Co., Va 1752.—*M. M. M.*

11764. HALL.—Wanted names of w & ch with dates, also parentage & Rev. rec of Samuel Hall whose n appears in the recs of Kent Ct. as early as 1755 as from Danbury & again from New Haven. His estate was prob. in 1785, a minor son Abel & his w Mary are mentioned.

(a) TIFFANY.—Wanted parentage of Hannah Tiffany b 16 June 1729 at Lebanon Ct. m Luke Swetland at Warren Ct. 22 April 1762.

(b) NICKERSON.—Wanted parentage of Joseph Nickerson b 4 July 1793 at Franklin, now Patterson, N. Y. mar 28 Jan 1812 Nancy A. Ghrist, while living at Danbury, Ct. His bro & sis were Betsy Barnum, Ann Mead, Sarah Fairbanks, Wm. Rev. John of Danbury.

11765. MORRISON.—Wanted any infor. of & Rev. rec of Wm. Morrison of Orange Co., N. Y. who m Affie, dau of Capt. Josiah Crane of Goshen 28 May 1796. Migrated to Ohio abt 1817, d there 1838. His bro James m Eleanor Thompson of Orange Co.

(a) ROBINSON.—Wanted ances & Rev. rec of f of Wm. Robinson of Fayette Co. Pa. Wm.

was b 7 Aug. 1764, m 1st 4 Sept. 1787 Jane Carson; m 2nd 6 June 1772 Sally, dau of Capt. Wm. Conwell. D in Ross Co., O 1822.

(b) FOX.—Wanted ances of Wm. Fox b nr Richmond Va. 1 Aug 1790, lived for a time in Loudoun Co. Va. later removing to Greene Co., Pa abt 1810.—*S. R. F.*

11766. MANIFIELD-MANIFEE.—Thos. Manifold or Manifee ser. in Rev. as sol. in Capt. John Spotswood's Co. 10th Va. Regt. commanded successively by Col. Edward Stevens & Maj. Samuel Hawes. He enlis. 10 Feb. 1777 for 3 yrs & d 11 Mch 1778. Did he have dau Barbara, if so whom did she marry?—*A. I.*

11767. BAKER.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of Elisha Baker who m 6 Feb. 1752 at Exeter or North Kingston, R. I., Sarah Herrington. Wanted also n of their ch. One son Herrington b 8 Oct. 1756 m Lydia.—Wanted parentage & maiden n of Lydia & n of her chil.

(a) HALL.—Wanted date of m & parentage of both Joshua Hall b 8 Jan. 1716 O. S. & his w Hannah b 24 Feb. 1722. They lived at Norwich, New London & perhaps also at Wallingford. Wanted also Rev. rec of Joshua Hall, his sons all had Rev. rec.—*M. L. M.*

11768. CORDNER-BURDICK.—Wanted any infor of the fams of the following: Kenyon Cordner and his w Margaret Burdick whom he m abt 1815. These fams were both of R. I. but removed to N. Y. State, Madison or Cortland Cos.

(a) FOWLER-PERRY.—Wanted ances of Clark Fowler & of his w Sally Perry whom he m abt 1815. They removed from Rhode Island to New York State.—*A. H. B.*

11769. MONROE.—Wanted n of w of the first Nathan Monroe referred to in Mass. Soldiers & Sailors of the Revolution, as serving in Jonathan Reed's Regt. of Guards at Cambridge. Wanted also, to know if Nathan Monroe b 1763 m Lucy Barrett, was one of the descriptive list of men raised to reinforce the Continental Army engaged for town of Rehobeth, Mass. 11 July 1780.—*A. S. B.*

11770. HARDY.—Wanted Rev. rec of Covington Hardy who m Catherine Ledford. He was the son of Richard Hardy b 1699, Isle of Wight Co, Va. & his w Mary Covington of Amelia Co., Va.—*E. A. M. C.*

11771. BUCHANAN.—Wanted date & place of birth, Names of w & chil & whom they mar. of David Buchanan who enlis in Rev. from Cumberland Co., Pa. later he removed to Westmoreland Co. Pa. where he d in Salem Twp. 7 Feb. 1818 & is buried in Congruity Cemetery. Any infor of this fam. greatly desired.—*M. E. B. V. P.*

11772. NOGLE.—Wanted infor of Fred. Nogle, supposed to have come from Alsace-Lor-

raine with Lafayette & to have fought in the Rev. His son Fred. 1800-1875, had dau Fanny who mar—Hayes.—L. M. H. A.

11773. BENHAM.—Wanted Rev. ances of Jacob Benham b nr Culpeper Court House, Va. moved to Napoleon, Galatin Co., Ky abt 1800 & mar there Parthena Floyd. Did she desc. from Wm. Floyd, the Signer?—C. T. B.

11774. McLEAN.—Wanted maiden n of w of Col. Chas. McLean, Sr. He was b 1749 & lived in what is now Gaston Co., N. C.—H. M. W.

11775. GALBRAITH.—Would like to correspond with desc of James or Hector Galbraith who was in business at 33 Chestnut St. Phila., Pa., 1790.—M. A. F.

11776. RAMSEY.—Wanted gen of Benj. Ramsey of Upper Merion, Phila., Pa., whose dau Abigail b 20 July 1762 d 5 Aug 1847 m 25 Oct 1785 Joseph Levering of Plymouth Twp., Phila. Pa.

(a) GUTHRIE.—Wanted gen of Sarah Guthrie b 20 May 1803, Phila., Pa., d 3 Nov. 1871 mar 20 May 1822 Francis Ramsey Levering.

(b) REAM.—Wanted gen of Julianna Ream b May 1731, Lancaster Co. Pa. d 8 Aug. 1811 in Reading, Berks Co., Pa. mar 1751 John Philippi.—M. P. D.

11777. DALE.—Wanted Rev. ances of John Henry Dale b in Tenn abt 1810 mar Eliz. Ann Hall of Ohio in Claiborne Co., Miss Feb 1833. His sis were Eliz mar Chas Ritchie; Martha m Evan Griffith; Mary m—Russell bef 1818; Margaret m—Robinson; Leah, no data all of Claiborne Co.—C. G. K.

11778. CAMPBELL.—Wanted parentage of Catherine Campbell who mar Joab Brooks abt 1786. They are buried at Warrenton, Ga.—W. B.

11779. DUNSTON.—Wanted ances of Mary Dunston b nr Richmond Va. abt 1820, removed to Greene Co., Ga. and lived with a family named Jarnigan or Dunigan. Her mother was a Lawton.—A. D. S.

11780. MILLS.—Wanted ances & places of b & d of Josiah Mills of Long Island 1746-1814. Had bro Zopher & sis who mar Thos. Smith, wanted her name Josiah Mills m 1767 Rachael Miller, wanted place of this mar.—B. M. B.

11781. STEVENS.—Wanted ances & chil of Cyprian Stevens b abt 1767, mar Olive Lee b 1775. Were living in Bradford Co., Pa. 1815.

(a) FOWLER.—Wanted ances of Thos. Fowler & of his w Betty Sharwood who were mar 1786 in Williamstown, Mass.—W. B. C.

11782. BELL.—Wanted gen of Benj. Bell who mar Lydia Tucker, 15 Jan. 1818. He was

in the War of 1812 & lived in Pitt Co., N. Car.—M. M. B.

11783. MORRILL.—Wanted Rev. rec & place of death of Wm. Morrill b 18 Nov. 1730 m 15 Sept. 1752 Mary Jones who d 1766 at Epping, N. H.

(a) ALDRICH.—Wanted parentage of Thos. Appleby Aldrich b 29 July 1796 d 28 March 1886, of North Smithfield, R. I. Wanted also names of Judge Caleb Aldrich, 1725-1809.—E. W.

11784. HARDEN.—Col. Wm. Harden, Rev. sol. famous for the capture of Fort Balfour d in Beaufort Dist. S. C. 1786. He mar twice & by 1st w Sarah had one son ment in his Will. After the d of Col. Harden, his fam removed to Georgia, where this son Wm. Harden, Jr. died. Wanted all infor possible of Wm. Jr. with names of his w & chil.—W. R.

11785. BOWEN.—Wanted parentage with dates & places of res. of parents of Remember Bowen b 11 May 1794 d 4 Sept. 1872, Wyoming Co., N. Y. m 2 Mch 1813 in Shaftsbury, Vt. Nathan Weaver b 18 July 1790 Shaftsbury d 1873 Wyoming Co., N. Y. Their 1st ch was b 22 Feb. 1814.

(a) SMITH.—Wanted parentage with dates & place of res. of Polly Smith b 1781 d 1831 Wyoming Co., N. Y. She mar Aaron Jones b 1771 Medway-Holliston, Mass., d 1853 N. Y. State. Is there Rev. rec in this line?

(b) TIBBALS-TIBBLES.—Wanted to corres. with anyone having recs of the Tibbals fam. Wanted especially parentage with dates of Hulda Ann Tibbals Royce & Charlotte Tibbals Gibson. They were prob of Aurelius, Cayuga Co., N. Y.—A. F. R.

11786. BAKER.—Wanted parentage & Rev. rec of ances of Rachel Baker who mar 3 Mch 1796 James Dorris of York Co., Pa. Would like to corres with desc of this Baker fam.—A. S. B.

11787. OUTWATER.—Sarah, was the dau of John Outwater, Capt. of Berger Co., N. J. Militia Which one of his sons was her father?—M. C. W.

11788. HUTCHINGS.—Wanted parentage, date of b & Rev rec of Gabriel Hutchings who d 1832 & is buried nr Alquina & Connersville, Ind.

(a) BEALL.—Wanted date of b, parentage & Rev. rec of f of James Beall of Va. or W. Va. who mar Susan Wilson bet 1790 & 1798.

(b) GRAY.—Wanted Parentage with dates & d of b of Wm. Gray who lived in Va. mar Eliz. Hamilton b 1797 d 1848 had 7 daus & 3 sons. Was there Rev. rec in this line?—L. P. B.

WORK of the CHAPTERS

General Washington Chapter (Trenton, N. J.) was organized March 4, 1910, at the home of Mrs. George B. Yard. Mrs. Wm. Libbey of Princeton, then State Regent, conducted the ceremony of the organization and appointed Mrs. Yard Regent of the Chapter.

Mrs. Yard continued her most faithful and splendid services as Regent for eight years. This year she was presented with an Ex-Regent's bar, showing the esteem and appreciation in which she is held by the Chapter.

We have now forty-six members and a chapter room in the old Barracks which quartered the soldiers before and during the Revolution. We have furnished our room in beautiful old mahogany furniture of the period no later than 1779.

We have responded to every appeal of the National Society and during the World War our Chapter did its part in the various drives and other activities. We had five sons in the service. Our Americanization Committee has done splendid work. We have given \$25 to the Y. M. C. A. in connection with Americanization work; \$25 to the administration building in Washington, have sent 3 books to the Library; for markers on the Old Trails Roads we have given \$5, and still have some money in the treasury!

For the past three years, Mrs. Robert Maxwell, who was President of the New Jersey State Daughters of 1812, has been our Regent and has been devoted and untiring in her energies, and is a most capable Regent and beloved by all. The name of our chapter, the General Washington, is an inspiration to us all to be zealous for our native land, and to be loyal and faithful to her best interests that she may truly be a Beacon Light to all the world.

LUCIE STEARNS PRENTISS
Historian.

Mahantongo Chapter, (Pottsville, Pa.) still has the time honored custom of meeting at the home of the members. This past year started with a very successful Bridge party, which realized \$100 above expenses. Books, papers and journals pertaining to the Revolution period, as well as to Schuylkill County history were sent to Memorial Continental Hall Library, by the Regent as a contribution from our Chapter.

We have given our quota for the Immigrant's Manual; contributed to the Americanization work at Ellis Island; to the Dunbar Industrial School and to the Near East Relief. We have placed a D. A. R. Magazine in our public library. Several members take the Magazine.

We have distributed books pertaining to the Declaration of Independence and the U. S. Constitution to our public school teachers. The gavel used by the Regent is made from one of the oldest houses in Pottsville: it is of hard oak.

The February meeting was devoted to a luncheon planned by the program committee. The different courses were placed in the charge of groups who did not reveal the contents of the dishes, which were brought covered, until all were seated at the table. The result, we thought, was more of a success than many a planned luncheon. This month, one year ago, we had with us our beloved State Regent, Mrs. Sparks.

We have presented books to our Public Library to start a D. A. R. shelf. In March, at the home of Mrs. Robert Braun, the play, "Betty's Ancestors," was rendered by the members of the chapter and their prospective fellow members. This proved to be one of the nice social events of the year. We are much indebted to Mrs. Braun for her assiduous patience in the accomplishment of this, also for her generous hospitality. Refreshments were served by a committee.

In May we acted as hostess to fifty-eight women's organizations in a get together meeting.

Our Research committee has located the graves of four Revolutionary soldiers. The stones have been ordered.

LUCY A. HELMS
Regent.

The Baltimore Chapter (Baltimore, Md.) is not only the oldest but the largest of the Maryland Chapters, having two hundred and forty-five members. Its achievements are commensurate with its size and personnel. Under the able leadership of its Regent, Mrs. Frank P. Scrivener, much has been accomplished. A bed has been endowed at the University Hospital of Maryland at a cost of \$1,000, the greater part of which was

given by this Chapter. A handsome silk flag was presented by one of the members to the Battleship *Maryland* upon the presentation of the bronze tablet inscribed with the American Creed by the State Society, and also shared in the tablet.

Miss Waters, and one of our Chapter members, in England, asked our aid in the restoration of Sulgrave Manor. Our Regent took the matter to the State Conference and asked for a pledge, from Maryland of \$1,000. Support was promised and two years set as the limit for the fulfillment of this pledge. Mrs. Scrivener being named State Chairman. This sum was raised in one year. In recognition of the achievement Mrs. Scrivener has been made a member of the Sulgrave Institute.

We contributed for two years \$115 for an Americanization scholarship, educating a foreign girl at Springfield, Ohio. One-fifth of the money subscribed by the State Society to scholarships is given by the Baltimore Chapter, for since we comprise one-fifth of the State's entire membership, we try to assume that proportion of its obligations. These scholarships, six in number, are placed in the State Normal School and St. Mary's Seminary.

Excellent work has been done through this Chapter in the sale of Block certificates and in Conservation work, especially that of trees under the energetic leadership of Mrs. James Hooper Dorsey, State Chairman of Conservation and Thrift. The Baltimore Chapter gives six other State Chairmen to the work of the Maryland Daughters of the American Revolution, namely Mrs. William F. Rogers, Patriotic Education; Mrs. George Washing-

ton Hodges, Scholarships; Mrs. Katherine Brevitt, Students' Fund; Miss Virginia Taylor, Children of the American Revolution; Mrs. Edmond Boone Luckett, Revolutionary Graves, and Mrs. Etta Legg Galloway, Genealogical Research. We have also contributed to the restoration of Cool Springs in St. Mary's County, and to the preservation of "Kenmore" in Virginia.

Monthly meetings are held in the Arundel Club Hall except during the summer. The May meeting is always held at the Baltimore

Country Club when the State officers and the Chapter Regents are our guests and the report of the Continental Congress is read.

ETTA LEGG
GALLOWAY
Historian.



CUSTER HOUSE SITE, MARKED MAY 30, 1923, BY
MANDAN CHAPTER D. A. R.

Mandan Chapter (Mandan, N. D.) on memorial Day, 1923, met at the site of old Fort Abraham Lincoln and erected a memorial tablet there. From this Fort, which is five miles south of Mandan, General George A. Custer and his gallant men of the 7th Cavalry, set forth in May, 1876, on the fateful expedition which culminated with the battle of the Little Big Horn,

June 26th, when almost all of Custer's command were killed.

The tablet marks the site of the house occupied by General Custer while he was stationed at Fort Lincoln.

The short program which was given included a history of the Fort and description of the buildings. A tribute to Custer was given by Mrs. Wm. C. Badger whose husband is the son of Captain Badger, U. S. A. Mr. Badger spent much time here as a boy and rode with Custer to the Black Hills in the summer of 1874. Many personal reminiscences

were related of Mrs. Custer and her lovely character and influence in the rough life of the frontier Fort.

Major James M. Hanley gave an address on the value of marking historical spots that they might teach patriotism to the youth of the land and to the foreigners who live among us.

(MRS. LYMAN N.) ANNE A. CARY
Vice-Regent.

Dover-Foxcroft Chapter (Foxcroft, Me.)
joined in the festivities, on Aug. 9, 1923,

and were symbolically united in marriage with imposing ceremony. The union has proved to be a happy one and in the summer of 1923 the inhabitants of the new town worked in perfect harmony to celebrate Dover's centennial. Many and beautiful were the floats and decorated automobiles but the float of the D. A. R. took the first prize of \$35. A large truck was arranged like a pergola, representing a home scene. The pillars were twined with green asparagus and thousands of sweet peas, and a curtain of



D. A. R. FLOAT OF DOVER-FOXCRRAFT CHAPTER

which marked the observance of Dover's Centennial. Its twin town, Foxcroft, celebrated her 100th anniversary in 1912, and it is recorded that Col. Joseph E. Foxcroft, for whom the town was named, bought the township of Bowdoin College, paying \$7,940 for it, or about 45 cents per acre. Ten years before the town was incorporated, Col. Foxcroft hired Elisha Allen to cut a road across his township for \$73.

Since Foxcroft's centennial in 1912, a long hoped for union has been consummated and the twin towns united in 1922 by almost unani-

mous vote, and were symbolically united in marriage with imposing ceremony. The union has proved to be a happy one and in the summer of 1923 the inhabitants of the new town worked in perfect harmony to celebrate Dover's centennial. Many and beautiful were the floats and decorated automobiles but the float of the D. A. R. took the first prize of \$35. A large truck was arranged like a pergola, representing a home scene. The pillars were twined with green asparagus and thousands of sweet peas, and a curtain of

sweet peas hung from the end. A liberty bell of green was suspended from the front and a D. A. R. emblem adorned each side. The characters were: a Colonel, in Colonel's costume, his wife, rocking a cradle that was used during the Revolutionary war, the young lady daughter at a flax wheel, and two small children at play, all in colonial costume.

Paul Revere, on horseback, preceded the float, but the horse was so imbued with the spirit of the day that he would not wait for his picture.



BOULDER ERECTED BY JOHN CORBLY CHAPTER OF
WAYNESBURG, PA.

The float was designed and completed by the entertainment committee of the Dover-Foxcroft Chapter.

CLARA M. SAMPSON
Registrar.

John Corbly Chapter (Waynesburg, Pa). A bronze tablet marking the site of Fort Garard, and the site of the massacre of the John Corbly family by the Indians, was unveiled Wednesday, October 10, 1923, by the John Corbly Chapter with an appropriate program. There were about two hundred present, including members of Chapters from Uniontown, Morgantown and Washington.

Mrs. Robinson Downey, regent of the John Corbly Chapter, called attention to the fact that a granddaughter of the Rev. John Corbly, whose family was massacred by the Indians near the spot where the boulder now stands, and nineteen other direct descendants of the Rev. John Corbly, were present at the dedicatory exercises. Professor Andrew J. Waychoff of Waynesburg College, gave an inter-

esting address on the Revolutionary history of Greene County. Mrs. Grace Garard Crumrine, a direct descendant of the Rev. John Corbly, unveiled the tablet. The tablet is set in a boulder which rests but a short distance from the actual site of the old fort, and reads as follows:

FORT GARARD

Built about 1774

East of this Marker 180 Rods;
The Corbly Massacre 49 Rods
North of this Marker, May 10,
1782.

Erected by John Corbly Chapter
D. A. R. 1923.

This boulder marks one of the most important historical spots in Greene County. Our Chapter is planning to mark other old forts, blockhouses and historical Revolutionary places in the County.

JEAN W. DOWNEY
Regent.



MARKER AT GARY, IND.

The Pottawatamie Chapter (Gary, Ind.) recently placed a marker in the grounds of the Bailey branch library, 15th and Madison Sts. in that city, in the form of a field boulder which was found on Lincoln Highway a short distance east of Merrillville. It bears a bronze tablet with the following inscription:

"This marks the site of Gibson Inn, built in 1837 on the Detroit-Ft. Dearborn Trail. Placed by the Pottawatamie Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, June, 1923."

The Gibson Inn was the first building to be erected by white people in this region and was the stopping place for travelers from Detroit to Ft. Dearborn or Chicago as it is now.

MRS. MINDWELL CRAMPTON WILSON
State Publicity Chairman.

Denison Chapter (Denison, Iowa) consists of 47 members; eight having been elected during the year. One was received by transfer. We also transferred three to other chapters and lost one by death, Mrs. Helen McHenry Cassaday, one of our Chapter members.

On Armistice Day, the Chapter, co-operated with the American Legion preparing a float in the parade. Washington's birthday was celebrated by a pageant, representing the costumes as well as the customs in the different periods of American history. At Commencement time, gold medals were presented to both Junior and Senior High school pupils for excellence in United States history. Framed copies of the American Creed were presented to each public and parochial school in town and to the consolidated schools in the country. Twelve D. A. R. Manuals were given to applicants for Naturalization.

The 90th birthday of our real granddaughter, Mrs. Sarah Wagner, was recognized by sending flowers.

A supper was served to the Chamber of Commerce, thus securing money for a bronze plate to mark the land, six miles from Denison, granted to Abraham Lincoln for services rendered during the Black Hawk war. This tablet is to be appropriately engraved and placed on a native boulder to mark this historic spot.

In 1914 the Chapter erected a granite marker to commemorate the site of old Ft. Purdy, where settlers took refuge at the time of an Indian scare soon after the Spirit Lake Massacre.

On Memorial Day our members co-operate with the Legion and W. R. C. in observing the day. A Committee decorates the graves of our deceased members, also those of the S. A. R. Flag Day is celebrated with an appropriate program and a picnic supper to which the families of the members are invited. This event closes the year.

(MRS. R. P.) ETTA WALKER PLIMPTON,
Chapter Historian.



MONUMENT AT SITE OF FORT PURDY MARKED BY
DIVISION CHAPTER D. A. R. 1914

Governor Bradford Chapter, (Danville, Ill.) This makes the fifteen year of the life of our Chapter, and there is a feeling of pride among the members over the wonderful amount of work accomplished under the leadership of our efficient Regent, Mrs. Morton P. Thompson. She has impressed it upon the Chairman of each committee the importance of her duty to her Committee, hence, wonderful Committee work has been done.

The Flag Committee raised \$86, and with most of the amount purchased a beautiful silk Flag. It is a pride and joy to our Chapter to

own its own Flag, and the presentation of the Flag to the Chapter by Mrs. J. M. Guy, Chairman of the Committee, will long be remembered. The Financial Committee, with Mrs. Charles E. Wilkinson as Chairman, by diligent work raised money to purchase a bronze tablet in memory of Abraham Lincoln, which was dedicated on Flag Day, June 14, 1923. The Historical Committee, with Mrs. N. H. Dague as Chairman, has located a number of graves of soldiers of the Revolutionary War in this (Vermillion) county. Thirty-six new members have been received into the Chapter this year, a wonderful record. We hope ere long to number two hundred members. The Americanization Committee, and in fact all Committees, have been on the alert and contributed their share to a successful year's work. The Historian prepared and presented a scrap book to the Chapter.

Two events of special interest marked the work of the Chapter last year. The Divisional Meeting and Luncheon on Flag Day, attended by the State and Vice-State Regents and many more of the State officers and Chapter Regents

of Divisional Chapters, was most interesting. All made splendid talks, bringing to us helpful suggestions. After the luncheon a bronze tablet placed on the First National Bank in this city was unveiled. At one time Abraham Lincoln's Law office in this city occupied a building long since gone, where the bank now stands and the dedication of this tablet, in the presence of hundreds of people, some of whom had known the immortal Lincoln personally, was an impressive event.

(MRS. DANIEL) DORA W. HOGAN
Historian.



TABLET ERECTED BY GOVERNOR BRADFORD CHAPTER

Carantouan Chapter (Waverly, N.Y.) celebrated its birthday in September. This marks the close of the second year of the Chapter's activity under the organizing Regent, Mrs. Frank Wells Merriam. Meetings are held the fourth Wednesday of each month, and of a membership of 73, there is a large percentage in attendance.

The Chapter has met all of its state and national obligations, and has sent delegates to State Conference and National Congress. The pledge to Tamassee of \$100 has been paid, thus making Carantouan a Hostess Chapter. This amount was raised by a benefit card party, held at the home of the Regent and also by giving a home talent play, "Sand," a story of the southern mountaineers and particularly appropriate as a benefit for Tamassee. At this time slides were shown, giving views of Tamassee's different buildings and grounds, while Mrs. Merriam gave an interesting descriptive address which the pictures illustrated.

The Chapter has also sent \$12.50 for a scholarship, for a mountaineer woman to attend the Opportunity School at Tamassee this

past summer, and has received an appreciative letter in reply from the recipient.

On September 20th, the second Founder's Day anniversary was observed, the Chapter enjoying a delightful luncheon at the Iron Kettle Inn.

The year's work promises to be full of interest, the subject for study being that suggested by the President-General, the Constitution of the United States, using in part the catechism of the Constitution, prepared by Henry Litchfield West, and issued by the National Security League.

Alice Parsons Fish
Assistant Historian.

Pomona Chapter (Pomona, Cal.) Jan. 6, 1923, was our Eleventh anniversary. Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey was the guest of honor and gave an interesting and inspiring talk on the work of organization for the coming year.

The year of 1922 has been one of more than ordinary interest and activity under the efficient leadership of our regent, Mrs. W. L. Kirkpatrick. Mrs. Kirkpatrick's mother, Mrs. Colwell, was the first regent of Pomona Chapter. Our work for the first half of the year was centered on Americanization; the latter half on Indian Welfare. Mrs. H. A. Atwood of Riverside, Chairman of Indian Welfare Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was our guest and speaker at the December meeting. She made an eloquent plea to save America's vanishing race. Mrs. Atwood has lately returned from a trip into the Indian reservation.

Our Chapter has met all national and state obligations, has contributed \$10 to local Americanization; presented four silk flags to four graduates in the Americanization class of our public school, placed the D. A. R. Magazine in our public library and Lavina Hospital; donated \$35 to local Memorial Statue fund. erected in Pomona in honor of the boys and

girls who served in the world war; voted 25 cents per capita to buy second edition of Immigrants' Manual. We subscribe regularly to Monte Vista Lodge, contributed our quota for D. A. R. road signs. John McGroarty's book "California, Its Romance and History," through the efforts of the chapter is to have a place in the library at Memorial Continental Hall.



TABLET DEDICATED BY POMONA CHAPTER, POMONA, CALIF.

The most important event of the year has been the marking with a bronze tablet of the historic live oak tree, under which the first Christian service was held in the Pomona Valley in March, 1837.

Mrs. A. S. Booth,
Historian

Mt. Hyalite Chapter, (Bozeman, Mont). In the fall of 1922 the following projects were considered and plans made to complete work

in both before our next State Conference, namely: the development of Beall Park as a play ground for the children of Bozeman, also the marking of the Lewis and Clark trail which passes through this city. Previously, Mt. Hyalite Chapter had contributed \$1,000 for playground equipment, such as skating ponds, wading pool, slides and tennis courts, and had helped refurnish the house on the premises as a community center with reading matter and games. Trees and shrubs were planted by the Chapter for the beautifying of the grounds. We have distributed the D. A. R. Manual to all aliens seeking naturalization also two hundred flag circulars.

A fac-simile copy of the Magna Charta was presented to the public library and a large picture of George Washington to the boys' room at the Y. M. C. A. Two boxes of materials were sent to Ellis Island. We have contributed our quota to the Manual Fund and to all State and National taxes and to the National Old Trails and Roads Fund.

On Oct. 26, 1923, Mt. Hyalite Chapter realized a long cherished ambition, when, through a break in the clouds, sunshine set a spotlight on flags that were drawn aside to expose a bronze marker on a huge boulder. Over to the north, Bridger Mountains set up their bulwark of snow covered heights and to the south, the Gallatin range was distinct through the haze. It was the setting that the brave explorer, led by the immortal Bird Woman, noted, enjoyed, and set down in his journal.

Mrs. W. T. Thompson, Regent, presided at the ceremonies, the audience joining the Chap-

ter in giving the flag salute. The State College band then played "America" and the invocation was given by Rev R. P. Smith. Mrs. Thompson, in her introductory remarks, gave some facts and figures of the Lewis and Clark expedition, early history of the trail through Bozeman pass, and of Old Fort Ellis. At the conclusion, Miss Leone Lynn, daughter of Mrs. O. A. Lynn, past Regent, and Miss Jean Thompson, daughter of the present Regent, drew aside the large flag which hung in front of the monument and displayed a boulder

weighing more than four tons on which was a bronze plate bearing the inscription "This boulder marks the trail of Lewis and Clark expedition 1805. Erected by the Mt. Hyalite Chapter of D. A. R. 1923."

Mrs. E. Broox Martin, past Regent and present State Regent, then gave a short talk on the aims and objects of the National Society and the patriotic service rendered. In closing, she said, "We are the descendants of the men who gave us the best republic in the world, and the best country in the world, and the descendants of those ancestors who have spirit and pride

and patriotism sufficient to consider it a privilege to perpetuate the memories of such heroic ancestors."

Dean Hamilton, of Montana State College, then gave the address, which contained much interesting local history and he spoke in high praise of the Lewis and Clark expedition and Sacajawea, the Bird Woman, who was their faithful guide when they traveled over this trail.

EMMA THORNBURY LYNN,
Historian.



MT. HYALITE CHAPTER

Frankfort Chapter (Frankfort, Ky.) has now more than seventy members, with papers for ten more under consideration. Mrs. John D. Carroll, then Regent, represented the Chapter at the Continental Congress in 1922 and Mrs. Eugene Ray, State Registrar, in 1923. We had delegates at the last two state conferences.

We contributed to the Old Trails' Committee; \$25.00 was given to Monument Fund, while we also contributed to the three causes: Plymouth Fountain, Emigrants' Manual and the painting of American Troop Ships, also to the Scott Miniature Fund, Kenmore Fund, the Caroline Scott Memorial at Oxford, Ohio, as well as paid our quota to Tilloloy Fund. We were represented at the unveiling of a marker by the Fincastle Chapter at Camp Taylor on Nov. 11, 1922, commemorating the hundreds of aliens who took the oath of allegiance there on entering training for the World War. We were represented in Armistice Day parade in Louisville; at the planting of a tree by the American Legion; also at the unveiling of a tablet to the men and women of Jefferson county who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War, this tablet given by the S. A. R. We were represented by the Regent and three members at the dedication of a tablet to Dr. Ephraim McDowell, pioneer surgeon at Danville, the ceremonies being carried out and the tablet erected by the St. Asaph's and Capt. John Rochester Chapters of Danville, October, 1923. We were also represented at the State meeting of the Daughters of 1812 at Frankfort, October 31, 1923.

This year Mrs. Eugene Ray has done double duty as State Registrar and State Organizer of the C. A. R. She has formed four new C. A. R. Chapters and has added greatly to the Chapter and State work by collecting numerous Revolutionary relics.

The Chapter meeting of November 1st was notable for an address by Dr. W. R. Jillson, State Geologist of Kentucky, on the Topography and Geological background of Frankfort and Franklin County. This was the first of a series of programs on the history of Franklin County from its beginning.

ILA EARLE FOWLER,
Recording Secretary.

Nevada Sagebrush Chapter, (Reno, Nev.) held a primary organization meeting in the Twentieth Century Club on January 27, 1923, with ten of the twelve prospective members present, Mrs. Harriet S. Gelder, Organizing Regent presiding. A final organization meeting

was held at the home of Mrs. Gelder on February 21, with fourteen duly accredited members. The following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Harriet S. Gelder; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Sara Emeline Mack; Secretary, Mrs. A. R. Shewalter; Treasurer, Mrs. Rachel Kent; Historian Mrs. Alice B. Addenbrooke; Registrar, Mrs. Clara B. Chism.

This meant that Nevada was again to have representation in the N. S. D. A. R., a Chapter having been previously organized in the southern part of the State, but no longer functioning.

The third Wednesday of each month was chosen for the regular meeting. The Chapter being small, meetings are held at the homes of the members. Several new members have been added and as many more are waiting for their papers to be accepted in Washington, that they may be Charter members.

The first local work was to inquire into the method of teaching patriotism in the schools and learn the state laws governing the same. Later, City Superintendent of Schools, B. D. Billingham, addressed the Chapter telling how this work was accomplished.

The quota for the Japanese earthquake sufferers was promptly paid when the Red Cross sent out its call for help. The Chapter has a member on the Americanization Board, and is taking an active interest in that work, which has been most efficiently carried on by various societies in Reno for several years.

The next thing to be undertaken is the organization of the children into a C. A. R. Sagebrush Chapter was fortunate in being accepted in time to send a delegate to the Continental Congress. Mrs. Gelder was the representative and did not miss a session.

Too much praise cannot be given our Regent for her untiring work and enthusiasm and to our Secretary who has given so much of her time to make this new Chapter a success.

(Mrs. B. R.) ALICE B. ADDENBROOKE,
Historian.

General De Lafayette Chapter (Lafayette, Ind.) was organized April 21, 1894, and has a membership of 130.

Washington's Birthday was celebrated with a Colonial Tea and Antique Exhibit in the Lafayette Community House. The members of the Chapter dressed in Colonial costume, served refreshments. The table was set with antique silver and cabinets and sideboards contained many rare old pieces of china, silver and pewter ware. \$100 was realized and this is to be used as a contribution to the State Endowment Fund being raised for the maintenance of the Wil-

liam Henry Harrison House, as a historical shrine at Vincennes, Indiana.

General De Lafayette Chapter has met all apportionments for National objects this past year: contributing to Americanization Work, \$35; to Caroline Scott Harrison Memorial, \$10; to Valley Forge Memorial, \$5; to Philippine Scholarship Fund, \$1; to Ellis Island Relief Fund, \$2.

The Chapter entertained the Indiana State Conference, in Lafayette, October 10, 11 and 12, 1922. On November 11th, Armistice Day, an open meeting was held each

sent to the Superintendent of Tamassee School, and was used for the girls living at the school. Our Chapter is a Founder of Tamassee School. The Chapter also sends an annual contribution of \$10 to Pine Mountain School, and this year sent a gift of \$50 to the American International College at Springfield, Mass., in response to their urgent appeal for aid in caring for refugee students from Smyrna College.

Chapter Chairmen of Committees on Americanization, Correct Use of the Flag, Thrift and Conservation, and Children of the



MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL DE LAFAYETTE CHAPTER IN COLONIAL COSTUME

member being privileged to invite one guest. Refreshments were served at the close of the meeting.

At the Chapter meeting in December, the Regent showed lantern slides and read a paper descriptive of the Tamassee Industrial School of South Carolina. These slides were furnished by Mrs. F. H. H. Calhoun of Clemson College, S. C., a member of the Board of Directors of Tamassee School. An exhibit of articles made by the pupils of the school was displayed and orders taken for the same. The annual voluntary Christmas offering amounting to about \$10, was

American Revolution, have given talks throughout the year on the work of these various Committees.

The names of ten children of members of General De Lafayette Chapter have been sent in to be registered as members at large of the Children of the American Revolution.

Our Chairman on the Magazine Committee secured 23 new subscribers and 14 renewals to the Magazine this year, a total of 37, the largest number of subscribers reported from any one Chapter in Indiana.

The sum of \$25 a year has been set aside

by the Chapter to establish and maintain a Reference Shelf of early American Literature in our Public Library. At the annual sewing meeting held in March this year many articles for an Easter Box were made and sent to Tamassee School. The sum of \$25 was used in framing copies of the Constitution of the United States, to be hung in public buildings in Lafayette.

We have an enthusiastic resident membership of ninety-five and the Chapter feels that it is equipped to do the best work in its history, and is looking forward to greater service in furthering the objects for which our Society was organized.

(Mrs. G. I.) ETHEL M. CHRISTIE.
Regent.

Sacramento Chapter (Sacramento, Cal.)

Twelve chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Northern California participated in marking the western terminal of the Pony Express which is in Sacramento, on March 1, 1923. A short program was given before the bronze tablet marking the site was unveiled. Mrs. Lyman B. Stookey, State Regent, and Mrs. Henley C. Booth, State Chairman of Historic Spots, spoke on the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, telling of its purposes, its ideals and its work. Mr. Greene Majors and Mrs. Elinor (Majors) Carlisle, son and daughter of Mr. Alexander Majors, one of the founders of the Pony Express, spoke on the Pony Express, telling of its organization and of its use and of its significance, as well as giving reminiscences of their father and mother. Judge Albert G. Burnett, nephew of Peter Burnett, first governor of California, read the memoirs of Cornelius Cole, Senator from California in the Sixties, who was present in Sacramento when the first express rider arrived. Mrs. F. J. Gundrum, Regent of Sacramento Chapter, presented the tablet to the City, after it had been unveiled by Mrs. Carlisle and Mr. Majors. Mayor Albert Elkus accepted it for the city and told how California was saved for the Union at the beginning of the Civil War through the medium of the Pony Express. After the program the ladies of the visiting chapters were entertained at tea by the members of the Sacramento Chapter. The twelve chapters participating were: Oakland, Puerto del Oro, Sierra, Sequoia, Copa del Oro, Berkeley Hills, John Rutledge, Esperanza, California, Tamalpais, Vallejo and Sacramento.

HELEN M. BRUNER,
Historian.

Presque Isle Chapter, (Erie, Pa.) The only statue in the world depicting the first President of the United States as he appeared at the age of 21, in the uniform of a British major, was unveiled at Waterford, Pa., Aug. 30th, 1922.

The unveiling services began at 2 o'clock. At that hour thousands of persons were grouped about the statue, which stands in the center of the Perry Highway, directly in front of the location of the old French Fort Le Boeuf, to whose Commander Washington was sent with the historic ultimatum of Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, ordering the French to give up their chain of forts running from Duquesne at Pittsburgh to Fort Presque Isle at Erie.

State Senator A. E. Sisson, of Erie, a member of the State Historical Commission, was in charge of the program. Mayor Kitts, of Erie, gave the address of welcome to the distinguished guests. Dr. George P. Donohoo, of Harrisburg, Secretary of the State Historical Commission, gave the invocation. William H. Stevenson, of Pittsburgh, President of the State Historical Commission presented the historical points of Washington's journey and message. Mr. Stevenson, in fitting words, presented the statue to the State, and commended the Waterford committee for its efforts in erecting the Monument and keeping alive the history of the olden days.

Miss Sarah Reed, Regent of Presque Isle Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, had the honor of pulling the cords which unveiled the statue. Governor Sproul accepted the statue on behalf of the State. The Governor paid tribute to the early pioneers and their sacrifices to make the United States the great country it is today.

Count De Chambrun, great grandson of Lafayette, who had come direct from Constantinople to attend this unveiling, and represent France, after paying tribute to the memory of Washington and Lafayette, launched into a defense of his country in its fight over the reparation question earnestly saying "There is not an honest man in the world, even among our former antagonists, who can conscientiously deny the justice of our claims."

There was keen disappointment that illness prevented the presence of General Pershing, whose personal disappointment and regret that he could not come was expressed by Governor Sproul. T. H. Montgomery, of Philadelphia,

librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission closed the program with a review of the history of the French forts and their downfall.

Chairs had been reserved for visiting Daughters of the American Revolution, on the lawn across from the speakers stand. There were more than sixty from Presque Isle Chapter of Erie, and smaller delegations from Corry, Meadville, Union City, North East and other nearby Chapters.

At the banquet at noon Count De Chambrun had before him a tureen which was used on the table at which his great grandfather Lafayette, sat in 1825. It is now the valued heirloom of Mrs. Clyde Burns of Waterford.

An interested spectator that day was Mrs. Anna King, of Erie, (who celebrated her 100th birthday Nov. 8th 1922) and was a daughter-in-law of Captain Robert H. King, one of the

original settlers of Le Boeuf, who had fought in the Revolutionary War with Lafayette. Two of her great grandsons were in the World War, one being killed in the second battle of the Marne in 1918, two years after his graduation at West Point.

Music was furnished by the Temple Band of Erie.

The little town of Waterford was gaily decorated for this its greatest day, and Mrs. R. L. Brotherton held open house for all visiting Daughters.

The statue is imposing and beautiful, and will be seen by thousands of tourists traveling over the Perry Highway which traverses almost the same route taken by Washington on his trip to Le Boeuf.

MRS. GEORGE W. COBLENZ,
Historian.



TRAILING ARBUTUS

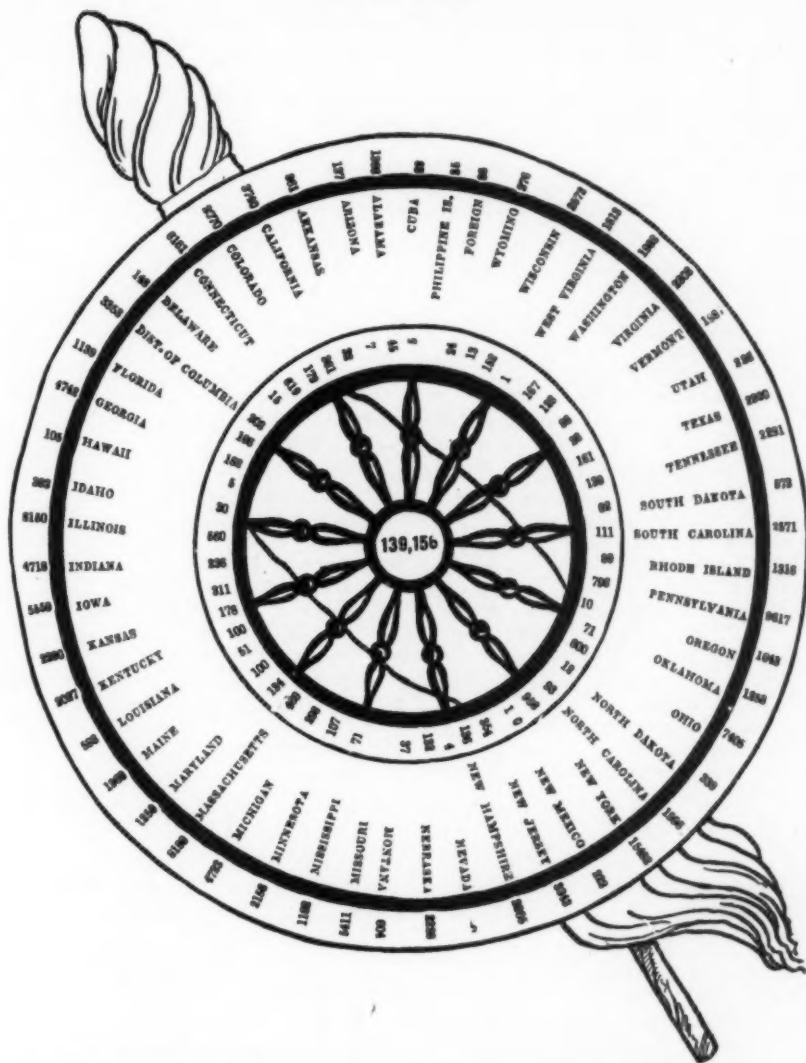
(MAYFLOWER)

By Nellie Dodge Frye

Above New England's frozen ground
On that dear day of long ago,
Our blessed Pilgrim Fathers found,
Mid wintry gales of sleet and snow,
The first sweet flower, a memory
Of England's hawthorn hedge in May
A symbol of fidelity,
Of hope a gleaming, radiant ray.

Oh, flower fair of Spring to be,
Thou givest gladness now, as then.—
Where piney woods so sheltered thee,
Thy bloom breathed liberty to men,
Arbutus, braving snow and cold,
Our pilgrim flower of dawn's fresh hue,
May we, as our dear sires of old,
Grow strong in hope and faith, anew.

HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

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